REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,170.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. SHARP, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1872, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1872.		Feb. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Colombo	22
„ Rutnagerry	14	„ Galle	23
„ Vingorla	14	„ Negapatam	26
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	29
„ Mangalore	16	March.	
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	2
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Calicut	18	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Beypore	18	„ Gopaulpore	4
„ Cochin	19	„ False Point	5
„ Alleppey	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	6
„ Tuticorin	21		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872		Feb. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	21
„ Kurrachee	6	Arrive Fao	21
Arrive Guadur	7	„ Bushire	23
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	28
		March.	
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	1
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat	3
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	5
„ Fao	17	Leave Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)
To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain MANN, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To follow the Orlando.)
The Fine New Steamer
VIRAGO,
1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the
20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	„ 500	„ 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to	Suez	£ 30
„	Liverpool	£ 50
2nd Class	„	£ 30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S.S. PERSIA will sail on THURSDAY, the 1st February 1872, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
[illegible]	£22	£15	£4
[illegible]	36	21	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	11
Naples	60	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st MARCH 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st APRIL 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 5th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. PERKINS, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B HALL, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the remaining Effects of HENRY MORLAND, Esq., will be resumed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st February, at or about 12 o'clock, noon, at the Colaba Light House, commencing from No. 172.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 1st inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 „ Grey T. Cloths.
5 „ Grey Domestics.
2 Cases Coloured Dhoties.
4 „ Grey ditto
3 „ White Longcloth.

AT 3 P.M., in the Town Custom House, on account of the underwriters, ex S.S. Persia—

H. 3178-79—2 Cases damaged Velvets.
3180, 3182-84, 3186-94—13 Cases damaged T. Red Prints.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Japanese Lilies—Lilium Amatum.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Colour'd Piece Goods, &c., &c.

By order of Buchoobai, Widow and Sole Administratrix of her late husband Jehangeerjee Shapoorjee's Estate—

One Gold Open face Watch with Chain.
One Gold Ring.
One Jubbulpore Tent of double poles.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome lated 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordass Megjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT BANDORA.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Buchoobai, widow and sole Administratrix of her late husband Jehangeerjee Shapoorjee's Estate, the following land, viz. :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora, containing by a measurement 1,023 4-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by a water drain, on the west by the Bandora Motmauvlee Road, on the south by the vacant ground of Allias Patell, and on the north by the vacant ground of Allias Ped Dias.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One comfortable roomy Brougham, with shafts and pole, for a single or a pair of Horses.
One handsome English-built light Mail Phaeton with a fast-trotting handsome Australian Mare.
One Grey Arab, about 8 years old, nearly 15 hands high, a good harness Horse.
One Bay Arab Colt, 4 years old, about 14-1½, very high-caste.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches ; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

J. W. BENSON,
Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.
STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill) or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINNERS À LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

FRIDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

DELIGHTED AUDIENCE!!!
CROWDED HOUSE!!!

THE WONDERFUL
ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE
OF
JAPANESE JUVENILES,
IN A
NEW PROGRAMME,
NEW SENSATION ACTS,
NEW STARTLING FEATS,
NEW BEWILDERING TRICKS.

For full particulars see Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	3
Family Tickets, to admit three.	10	Gallery	2
Pit	Re. 1		

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had and Seats secured at MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.—WANTED, a competent DRAFTSMAN. Must be able to plot neatly from Field Books and draw from Pencil Sketches. One with previous experience on Railway Works and a knowledge of English preferred. Salary Rs. 80 per month, with an allowance of Rs. 24 for Travelling. Copies of Testimonials and Specimens of Work (which will not be returned) to be sent at once pre paid to

T. TENISON RYAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Khanpoor Division, I. V. S. Railway, Khanpoor, Bhawulpore State.

Best Electro-Plated
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES,
Comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets
AT
Rs. 56, 65, 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 160, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services
AT
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 150, 160, 180, 200, 225, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

Electro-Plated Ware
of every description on sale by
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SUPERIOR
FITTING SHIRTS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
HAVE NOW READY FOR
IMMEDIATE USE
OR TO
MEASURE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Long Cloth	Six	22 8	25 0
Best do. / Fine Linen Fronts, &c	„	28 0	31 8
Best Cambric neat Stripes, a useful Shirt	„	22 8	25 0
Super French, Stripes or Spots, the best goods produced	„	28 0	31 8
Dress, fine French embroidered Fronts	Each	7 0	8 0
Flannel, best Wove, thoroughly Shrunk, Plain and Fancy Colours	Each	8 8	9 8
	Six	49 0	56 0
Silk and Wool, the best quality, thoroughly Shrunk, all Colours	Each	9 0	10 0
	Six	52 0	58 0
Spun Silk, the best quality, Wove or Printed Stripes, Fast Colour	Each	11 8	13 0
	Six	67 0	75 0
Taffeta, the most comfortable of all Materials	Each	6 8	7 8
	Six	37 0	42 0
Oxford Cloth, the Genuine Material, imported direct from the Original Manufacturers, cool shrinkers and absorbing	Each	6 8	7 8
	Six	37 0	42 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
Have just received the following
IMPROVED SHAPES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, with Tie for wear with Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suit		17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool		17 8	19 8
Best Oxford Cloth		10 0	11 8
Best Spun Silk		23 0	25 0
Best Stripe Cambric		6 8	7 8
Best French „		7 8	8 8

PYJAMAS.

Best Printed Cambric	Six	16 8	18 8
Best „ French	„	18 8	21 0
Oxford Cloth	Each	4 12	5 12
Wove Flannel	„	8 0	9 0
Silk and Wool	„	8 8	9 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	Each	10 0	11 8
Fine Saxony Flannel, Scarlet, Blue, Pink, or Fancy Stripes	„	17 0	18 8
Best Printed Cashmere, Fast Colours		23 0	25 0

BEST GAUZE BANIANS.

Pure Merino	Six	19 0	21 0
Super do.	„	24 0	27 0
Fine India Gauze, Silk and Merino	„	30 0	35 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	„	25 0	29 0

GENT'S MERINO DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	Six	35 0	39 0
Grey Merino, stout	„	31 0	36 0
Bathing Drawers	Each	2 0	2 4

FINE COTTON SOCKS.

Brown Dressed, per doz	9 8	10 8
Fancy Colours, per doz	12 8	14 0
Super Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
Superfine do.	18 0	20 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Best Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
„ „ Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 0

PURE MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Plain Colours	15 8	17 8
Super Ribbed	16 8	18 8
Super Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Super do	22 0	25 0

BEST GENT'S BRACES.

India Rubber	1 12	2 0
Guyot's (French)	2 0	2 4
Bridle Leather	2 0	2 4
Scarlet or White Berlin	2 0	2 4
Extra Long, Wide Web	2 6	2 12
Do. do.	2 10	3 0

CRICKETING BELTS.

India Rubber	2 0	2 4
Stout Leather	2 8	3 0

GENT'S POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine Cambric (Scotch), per doz	5 0	6 0
Fine „	10 8	12 0
Super „	12 0	14 0
Ex Super „	14 8	16 0
French Cambric, c ld Borders	25 0	28 0

LATEST NOVELTIES.

SCARFS AND TIES.

The Duke of Edinburgh	2 0	2 4
The Jane Favre	1 12	2 0
The Promenade	2 6	2 12
The Conqueror	2 12	3 0
The Park	2 0	2 4
The Winsor	1 12	2 0
The Stroller	2 8	3 0
The Tom Thumb Tie	0 14	1 0
The Eglington „	1 4	1 8
The Dress Eglington	0 8	0 10

CATALOGUES AND PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22 Apollo Street. Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in BOMBAY and KATTYWAR.

LEGEYT & Co.

22, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st February 1872.

WE have THIS DAY admitted MR. JOHN HENRY STODDARD as PARTNER in our FIRM.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship and Produce Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 1st February 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next, the INTEREST on CURRENT DEPOSITS will be CALCULATED on the DAILY BALANCES, instead of on the Monthly Minimum Balances, as hitherto.

For further particulars apply at the Bank.

14, Rampart Row W., 29th January 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st PROXIMO, the QUARTERLY COUPON, due in Paris on the 16th idem, on the NEW FRENCH LOAN, will be PAID at the BANK, at the Exchange of Frs. 2·56 per Rupee.

14, Rampart Row W., 29th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. RAMCHUNDRA KESSOWJI, the Mortgagee, hath contracted to sell to the Undersigned, with consent of the Mortgagors, all that piece or parcel of LAND or OART, situate at Mahim, on the Gopee Tank Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and called by the name of Jadowdy or Sonarbhut, and bearing Assessment No. 217 and Pension and Tax No. 501, admeasuring 2,845 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Gopee Tank Road, on the west by the property of Govind Pandurung, on the north by the Roman Catholic Church, and on the south by the property of Sudoba Bapooji. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property, either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, may make the same known to the Undersigned, at his residence, No. 14, in Navewady, near Dady Seth's Agiary Road, in the Island of Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 1st day of February 1872.

WASSOODEW ABBAJEE, Purchaser.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. GEO CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of February, next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by direction of the Mortgagee, under a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage executed by WASSOODEW CRUSTNA SENOY, the right, title, and interest of the said Wassoodew Crustna Senoy, the Mortgagor, in the undermentioned valuable landed property :—

All that piece of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at and abutting on the south side of Lowarchawl Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 338 and eight-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Lowarchawl Street, on or towards the south by the properties of the Free Church of Scotland, on or towards the east by property of Jewba and Jugonnath Gopal, and on or towards the west by property of Canjee Chutoor, or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1,118, and assessed under No. 27.

Possession of the property will be given to the purchaser on completion of the purchase.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Undersigned, at his Office, No 6, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

H. W. PAYNE,
Solicitor to Mortgagee.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 682 OF 1870.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE BUGWAGUR, of Bombay, Parsee, Liquor Seller, residing at Chinch Bunder Pier Road, outside the Fort ......Plaintiff.

VS.

SYAD ESMAIL BIN SYAD ALLY, of Bombay, Mahomedan, Firewood seller, residing at Chinch Bunder Pier Road, outside the Fort ......Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on FRIDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, issued in the 20th day of November instant, in the above Suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and range of building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on and fronting on the east of Chinch Bunder Fourth Lane, outside the Fort, in the Mandvie Sub-district, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 214, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Framjee Dhunjeebhoy, on or towards the west by the said Chinch Bunder Fourth Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Weljee Maloo, and on or towards the south by the property of Heerjee Bimsey, and the same contains by admeasurement thirty feet in length and thirty-four feet in breadth or thereabouts, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 2,783-4-0 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 363-1-0 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 3,146-5-0 The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 31st January 1872.

MR. C. TYABJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CUTLER, PALMER & Co., London, in Casks of 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONNOISSEURS OF REALLY OLD AND FIRST-RATE LIQUOR.

MR. PALMER desires to call the attention of Connoisseurs to a few Cases of really splendid OLD COGNAC and SHERRY of his Firm's shipping, that have been for years in the Godowns of one of their Constituents. The softness, maturity, and flavour are worthy of this special notice.

For Medicinal purposes this old parcel is invaluable. Prices and particulars on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay......Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona......Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta......Wyman & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Alexandria......D. Robertson & Co.
London......G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to make ADVANCES on the WYNAAD and COORG COFFEE CROPS of the coming Season.

ED. BAUDRY & Co.

Tellicherry, 22nd January 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY of about 400 FRANCIS NORTON'S PATENT GALVANIZED OVAL IRON POSTS, 5'6" long, with Galvanized Iron Crowns with Screw and Nut, complete.

PANDOORUNG BALKRISHNA,
Secretary S. M. C.

NOTICE TO UP-COUNTRY SHOPKEEPERS.—The last of the shipment PALE ALE, ex CITY OF CASHMERE, which arrived 10th instant, having been DELIVERED and PAID FOR, intending purchasers are recommended to send forward their Orders to Bombay in anticipation for the parcel ex City of Pekin, from the Clyde, due shortly.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agents for Messrs. Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

NOTICE TO CONNOISSEURS OF FINE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

THE Undersigned, Sole Agent for Western India of George Campbell & Co., begs to announce that about the 1st proximo will be received, *via* Liverpool, per Steamer STIRLING, an Assorted Shipment of 47 packages VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, comprising several of the Brands whose reputation has been established in other Markets.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

NOTICE to TOBACCO DEALERS, CAPTAINS AND DUBASHES of SHIPS.—The Steamer STIRLING should be in before the 30th, and out of the 47 Packages VIRGINIA MANUFACTURE coming by her a portion will if desired be sold in BOND, but for this early application is necessary.

Messrs. G. CAMPBELL & Co., with the view of facilitating PROMPT SALES and REDUCING WAREHOUSE CHARGES, have advised me in anticipation that the "Cricketer," "All the Rage," and "Talisman" brands are amongst their best light Tobaccos ; also that the "Victory," "Royal Navy" ½ lbs., and "Prince Alfred" pounds, an "Havelock" and "Prince Alfred" ½ lbs. are black work, moderately priced, but most suitable for ships' stores.

Three Cases sundry marks Cut Tobacco will be sold cheap.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP and FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company, at the rate of RUPEES TWO and ANNAS FOUR per Share, will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of February 1872, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P.M.

Distribution Certificates should be produced and delivered up at the time of applying for the distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the payment of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Distributions of Assets are requested to apply for same at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidators may be advised.

SORABJEE FROMMURZE,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—MR. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom and opened a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

MR. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

MR. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY's long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ACCELERATION OF THE THROUGH MAIL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

On and after THURSDAY next, the 1st FEBRUARY 1872, and until further Notice, the following ALTERATIONS will take effect :—

The Down North-east Mail Train will leave Bombay at 10-30 A.M. as at present, but will reach Jubbulpore at 12 30 Noon on the following day, instead of at 1-30 P.M. as at present The East Indian Railway Train will leave Jubbulpore after the arrival of the Train from Bombay, and will reach Howrah for Calcutta at 9-30 P.M. on the following day, instead of at 12-0 Midnight as at present.

The Up North-east Mail Train will leave Jubbulpore as at present at 9-15 A.M., but will reach Bombay at 11-45 A.M., instead of at 12- 5 P.M. as at present The Mail Train of the East Indian Railway will leave Howrah at 10-30 P.M., and will reach Jubbulpore in time for Passengers to proceed by the Up North-east Train for Bombay or intermediate places.

The Down South-east Mail Train will leave Bombay as at present at 11 A.M., and Poona at 7-20 P.M., and will reach Raichore at 11-15 A.M. on the following day. The Madras Company's Train will leave Raichore after the arrival of the Train from Bombay, and will reach Madras at 8-45 A.M. on the following day.

The Up South-east Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-30 Noon as at present, arriving at Poona at 4-50 A.M., leaving there at 5-20 A.M., and reaching Bombay at 12-1 Noon on the following day, instead of at 11 45 A.M. as at present The Mail Train of the Madras Company will leave Madras at 3 30 P.M., and will reach Raichore on the following day in time for Passengers to proceed by the Up South-east Mail Train for Poona and Bombay or intermediate places.

Neither of the Companies undertake to detain their Trains for those of the other Company, although Passengers can usually expect to be able to proceed by Trains announced as running in connection with each other over the different Railways.

For further particulars see Company's Time Bill, dated 1st February 1872, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY
AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., *Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government ; the East India and E. B. Railways ; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments ; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies ;*

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.
52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES
(Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportion, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result ; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherché in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail ; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality ; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,
THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARD, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,
Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and
EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.
BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue ; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability ; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement ; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description ; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY.
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
Fine Old BRANDIES, in three qualities.
Dean Lane, Bombay.

AITKEN'S BEER, VIA SUEZ.

A SMALL SHIPMENT, per Steamer ADA, from London, EXPECTED in a FEW DAYS.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE OCTOBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF PEKIN.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s		
Brandy,	Rs. 25	per doz.
Sherry	„ 25	„
GORDON'S		
Brown Sherry	„ 24	„
LARRONDE FRERE'S		
St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 15	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„
W. McEWAN'S		
Beer, Quarts	„ 4-8	„
Ditto Pints	„ 2-8	„

REMINGTON & Co.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK
REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—The Corks are branded James Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,
OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of

JAMES AITKEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE :—	
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry (shortly expected)	Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto	„ 42 per 2 doz. pints.
Sillery	„ 20 per doz. quarts.
STILL HOCKS :—	
Laubenheimer	„ 15 „ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „ „
Steinwein	„ 20 „ „
Rüdesheimer	„ 24 „ „
Johannisberger	„ 30 „ „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „ „
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45 „ „
SPARKLING :—	
Hock	„ 15 „ „
Moselle	„ 15 „ „
CLARETS :—	
St. Estephe Medoc	„ 9 „ „
St. Estephe	„ 15 „ „
Chateau de Frauds	„ 16 „ „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „ „
Chateau Larose	„ 22 „ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „ „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28 „ „
BRANDY :—	
Tricoche & Co. 1866	„ 18 „ „
Ditto 1865	„ 20 „ „
H. and C. Belaresque	„ 22 „ „
G. Martineau	„ 22 „ „
Blanchy Frères	„ 22 „ „
Gautier Frères	Rs. 24 per case of 24 doz. impl. pts.
Blanchy Frères, best Cognac	„ 28 per doz. qrts.
ITALIAN WINES :—	
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	„ 14 „ „
Brachetto	„ 14 „ „
Barolo	„ 14 „ „
Nebiolo	„ 14 „ „
Passito	„ 14 „ „
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	„ 150
VERMOUTH :—	
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen. quarts.	
BEER :—	
H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz.	„ 5 per doz. qts.
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	„ 6 „ „
Ditto. „	„ 4 „ „
MAAGBITTER :—	
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.	
CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY :—	
Carriage Candles 6½ as. per packet of 6. In small boxes of 24 packets.	
CHEESE :—	
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.	
Green „ 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.	
ITALIAN FIGS :—	
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.	
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 „	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, December, 1871.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼ and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Slight inquiry for Colaba shares at Rs. 1,425. Bank of Bombay shares closed firm. Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	672½ ex.d.
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	195 ex. d.
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
11,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,425
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	720
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,400
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,180
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,450
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	810
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	260
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,825
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,010
930	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	870
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,450
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,650

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	910
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	325
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
250	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
200	500	all	52½do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,650
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,110
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	875 ex
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	150 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,025
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	635
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1075
50,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
2,500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19¼	—	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...		East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70¼	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

...... | 5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co ... ... | 8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 5/16d. to 2s. 0⅜d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	216

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	109¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	101¼
Four per cent	98¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	111
Do. Do. Market Rate	111
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	93
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	91½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	123 xc.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 27th Jan. 1872.
Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,544	1	3
Merchandize	110,771	8	11
Earth Train	1,160	0	0
Electric Telegraph	623	0	0
Total Rs.	1,56,098	10	2

Corresponding week in January, 1871.
Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	53,686	2	10
Merchandize	56,550	8	3
Electric Telegraph	462	3	0
Total Rs.	1,10,698	14	1
Increase	45,399	12	1

CALCUTTA.—27TH JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., for small orders at Rs. 98-4 to 98-6, or 1-12 to 1-10 discount, and a heavy amount at Rs. 98-2, or 1-14 discount.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 101-2.

In shares :—

National Bank shares at Rs. 88.

Allahabad Bank shares at Rs. 108.

£100 of East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 246 per £20.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made yesterday by European houses :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs.	A.	P.
750 pieces Grey Shirtings			40 inch 39 yds.	6 lbs.	4	2	0
1,000 ,, ,, ,,			40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5	8	3
500 ,, ,, ,,			40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	4	0
100 ,, ,, ,,			40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	5	0
1,000 ,, ,, ,,			40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	10	6
250 ,, ,, ,,	(fine)		45 ,, 39 ,,	7¼ lbs.	5	2	0
250 ,, ,, ,,	(,,)		45 ,, 39 ,,	8 lbs.	5	11	0
500 ,, ,, ,,	(,,)		45 ,, 39 ,,	8 lbs.	5	12	6
500 ,, ,, ,,	(,,)		40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	12	6
500 ,, ,, ,,			40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	10	0
800 ,, ,,	T. Cloths		32 ,, 24 ,,	7 lbs.	4	5	0
800 ,, ,,			32 ,, 24 ,,	7 lbs.	4	10	0
1,800 ,, ,,	Jacconets		40 ,, 20 ,,	2¼ lbs.	1	15	0

COTTON.

10 candies New Khandeish (ready)	Rs. 252
15 ,, ,, Broach ,,	,, 262-65
100 ,, Old Compta ,,	,, 200
200 ,, ,, Veerungaum ,,	,, 228
110 ,, ,, Dhollera ,,	,, 234-235
100 ,, ,, Ahmedabad ,,	,, 229
25 ,, ,, Oomrawuttee ,,	,, 231
75 ,, ,, M. G. Broach ,,	,, 250-51
500 ,, ,, Akote (1 month)	,, 269-70
100 ,, ,, Dhollera (ready)	,, 238
400 ,, ,, Do. ,,	,, 254
50 ,, ,, Do. ,,	,, 255

YARNS.

22 bales T. Red	Twist No. 20 and 60	As. 22½
10 ,, Mule	,, ,, 40	,, 11¼
20 ,, ,,	,, ,, 30	,, 10¾
30 ,, ,,	,, ,, 40	,, 11
13 ,, Water	,, ,, 30	,, 11¼
25 ,, Coloured	,, ,, 30 and 60	,, 11
20 ,, Water	,, ,, 24	,, 10½
25 ,, ,,	,, ,, 30	,, 11 7/16
5 ,, Orange	,, ,, 40	,, 14
5 ,, Green	,, ,, 40	,, 14
4 ,, T Red Yarn	,, ,, 40	,, 15

DAILY IMPORTS —31ST JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 50 cases champagne, Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co.

Milbanke (s), 33 boxes tin plates, W. Cooper & Co.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 2 cases and 5 bales paper, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Nelson, 9 cases hardware, Munjee Canjee.

Violet (s), 25 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rollo (s), 15 bottles quicksilver, Mathooradass Assaram ; 500 cases kerosine oil, Peera Mahomed.

Ardgowan, 7 cases paper, Ebram Abdool Cader ; 3 cases paper, Eabhoy Tyabjee ; 25 cases paper, Cassum Abdool Raheman ; 21 cases candles, Shurriffally Heptoola ; 72 kegs black paint, 20 drums turpentine, 15 cases neat'sfoot oil, 10 cases linseed oil, A. H. Suruffally.

Walamo (s), 40 bundles iron sheets, Eduljee Sorabjee ; 10 cases cochineal, Richard Martin & Co.

Baldovan, 889 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Nelson, 3 casks hardware, T. Dawoodjee ; 335 cases geneva and 249 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Penguin (s), 8 hds. sherry, 19 cases champagne, 24 cases claret, 4 cases hock, and 1 cases port, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.

Persia (s), 1,288 boxes brandy, Dinshaw Muncherjee.

Pembrokeshire, 150 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Cashmere, 18 casks old rum, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 87 cases claret, Pestonjee Framjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—31ST JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 98 bales cotton, Humirmul Cursondass ; 50 cwts bones, Edward Bates & Co. ; 160 bales hemp, Laljee Narronjee.

Jane Law, 7 bales cotton, Wallace & Co. ; 116 bales coiryarn, Narotumdass Jaithabhoy ; 65 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Sam Mendel, 45 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal ; 50 bales cotton, Laduck Dattoo.

Manila, 50 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 125 bales cotton, J. D. Vuria ; 40 bales cotton, Bhimjee Canjee.

Undaunted, 300 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Augusta, 240 cwts. horns, Ramonbhoy Rusoolbhoy.

Rollo (s), 183 bales cotton, Remington & Co. ; 41 bales cotton, Corejee Ludha ; 65 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co. ; 125 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldew ; 50 bales wool, Vussonjee Vuria ; 24 bales hides, H. M. C. F. Mahomed & Co.

China (s), 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 50 bales wool, C. A. Dickinson ; 25 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 6 bales wool, S. Mooljee.

Penguin (s), 101 bales cotton, Vussonjee Lilladhur ; 50 bales wool. D. Gopejee ; 50 bales wool, V. Vuria.

Atalanta (s), 40 bales wool and 110 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pitamber & Co. ; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Vagjee ; 110 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram, 1 bale cotton, Ruttonsee Goculdass ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 30 bales wool, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 59 bales cotton, Heerachund Goculchund ; 26 bales cotton, Velljee Govindjee & Co. ; 206 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co. ; 50 bales wool, Vizbookan Amrootlall ; 50 bales wool, G. H. Fazel & Co.

William Corry (s), 100 bales coir fibre, 61 bales coir yarn, and 556 bags coffee, J. P. Cornforth & Co. ; 1,650 bundles galls, Soonderjee Vagjee ; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 50 bales wool, Dongersee Gopejee ; 57 bales wool, Parpia Natha.

FOR LONDON.

China (S.), 3 bundles and 125 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx (s.), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenavon, 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 500 bags linseed, S. Tyebjee and Co.

Ivanhoe, 48 bales cotton, Laduckbhoy Dattoo ; cwts Horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR QUEENSTOWN.

Coriolan, 2,069 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

China (s), 10 bales cotton, Owen and Oke'l.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s.), 1 bale cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co. ; 26 bales hides, W. Nicol and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—31st JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 29th January, 5-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 33 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st January, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 30th January, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st January, 12-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 30th January, 10-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 30th to 9 P.M. of the 31st January is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	8	10	0	25
,, Galle	one	in	8	27
,, Kurrachee	0	55	0	12
,, Madras	0	20	0	6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 31st Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 29th Jan., 1 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 30th Jan., 6-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to Shiraz ; interrupted beyond.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—31ST JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland...Steamers		£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Stirling (s)	Boysen	Leith, Dec. 27.
	Louisa	Liver	Moulmein, Dec. 29.
	Malabar	Douglas	Newport, Oct. 14.
	Inspector	Atwood	Shields, July 11.
	Omer Pasha	Finlay	Calcutta, Jan. 3.
	Westminster	Gross	Liverpool, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Ontario	Scott	Rangoon.
	Ruby	Gray	Rangoon.
	Ranee	Nacoda	Tuticorin.
	Violet (s)	Watt	Liverpool.
	Rollo (s)	Abbott	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Passas, Maidrich, to Falmouth.

Barque Hydree, Ashton, to Calcutta.

Ship Buckinghamshire, Pain, to Calcutta.

Brig John and Mary, Nacoda, to Chittagong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship Augusta, to Liverpool.

Ship Prince Patrick, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
27	Belpore	Fearore	Liverpool, Oct. 13.
	Whittier	Swap	Liverpool, Sept. 29.
	Empress of India	Richards	Cochin, Dec. 26.
	Granite City	Ellis	——, Nov. 15.
28	Madras (s)	Starratt	Moulmein, Jan. 21.
	Salisbury	Clan	Liverpool, Oct. 3.
	Kenyon	Lamzed	Liverpool, Oct. 14.
	Roman Empire	Kennedy	London, Oct. 12.
	Arundel	Crocker	Bombay, Dec. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
27	Busheer (s)	....	....
	Neera (s)		
	Benmore		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
27	Meinam (F. S.)		Calcutta.
28	Delhi (s)	Wilkinson	Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
27	Abyssinia (s)	Rangoon.
	Canning	Coconada.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 31st Jan., 8-1 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 31.

Boyle, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Harding, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 31.

Richmond, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Abbott, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Russell, Major-General, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Plomer, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Firebrace, Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Pitcher, Captain, 1st Punjab Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Holland, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Allahabad.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 31st January 1872.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Jan. 1872, will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Saturday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Tuesday, the 6th, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.

On Thursday, the 8th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. or M. B.

On Monday, the 12th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Thursday, the 15th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Monday, the 19th, Ordnance Department.

On Tuesday, the 20th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Thursday, the 22nd, Byculla Schools.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 31st January 1872.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

108th Regt—Lt. Charles James Dyke to be Capt., from 9th Dec. 1871.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—

11th Regt. N. I.—Capt. H. French to retain the Qr.-Mrship on promotion.

Lt H. T. Deane-Drake, 5th Foot, will proceed to England for duty with the Regtl. Depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 51, 17th inst., Capt. Griffith, Offg. Brigade Major, is posted to Nusseerabad.

The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Surg. T. Miller, M.D., to officiate in the medical charge of the 1st Grdrs. N. I., vice Surg. Major Sylvester, or until further orders.

Asst. Surg. J. Simpson, M. B., is transferred from general duty, Poona Division, to general duty, Mhow Division.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Roy. Art.—2nd Capt. R. J. Abbott, 24th Brig., from date of departure to England, Overland, to appear before a Medical Board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After. packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 5	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 29	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Feb. 5	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	Jan. 30	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Australia	Feb. 13	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 19	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

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NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs. 42	0	0
Half Year	,, 24	0	0
Three Months	,, 14	0	0
One Month	,, 5	0	0
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The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10	0	0
Per Copy	,, 0	4	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BRAGANZA—PEREIRA—January 18th, at Jamnuggur, by the Rev J. N. D'Oliveira, John Francis Braganza, Captain, Acting Commandant of His Highness the Jam's Regiment, and youngest son of the late Mathew Braganza, Esq., Merchant in Bilgaum, to Felomena, eldest daughter of the late Mr. S. P. Pereira.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DALY—January 26th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. F. D. Daly, of a son.

LARSEN—January 28th, at Lucknow, the wife of J. A. Larsen, Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BENKE—BAMPTON—January 23rd, at the R. C. Church Dhurrumtollah, by the Rev. Father De Vos, and afterwards at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Stephenson, G. Von Benke, to Caroline Theresa, fourth daughter of the late W. J. Bampton, Esq., of Calcutta.

GANTZER—RADFORD—January 23rd, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Barrackpore, by the Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, and at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. J. P. Blyth, N. J. Gantzer, junior, of Bhangulpore, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late J. E. T. Radford, C.E.

HUGHES—GILLAN—January 25th, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Allahabad, by the Rev. F. C. Fagin, David Erskine Hughes, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Bombay Medical Service, to Mary Jane, elder daughter of the Rev. Robert Gillan, D.D., Inchinnan, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

BROWN—January 25th, at Calcutta, Mr. Robert Dryden Brown, son of Mr. John Brown, of abcess in the liver.

NETSCHER—January 27th, at Saint Thomas' Mount, of typhoid fever, Harriet Mary Ann, aged 10 years, 9 months, and 20 days, second daughter of Mr. M. Netscher, Apothecary, Madras Medical Establishment.

RYVES—January 26th, at Shahjehanpore, Louisa Charlotte, the beloved daughter of T. J. Ryves, Esq, Superintendent of Police, aged four years and seven months.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

THE real nature of the offence of which the American Government has been guilty, in the preparation of its Case regarding the Alabama claims, is clearly indicated in a paragraph we quoted yesterday from the *Spectator*. No witness could be cited more reluctant to give evidence against the Americans—for the *Spectator* distinguished itself by its earnest and eloquent advocacy of the cause of the North all through the American War—and we may therefore take it as the confession of a friend to the Republic, when we are told that, "in point of fact, the "Treaty would never have been agreed to, if the "United States had not expressly waived what "they (somewhat absurdly) held to be their "right to claim compensation as a nation for "the general and indirect consequences of the "escape of the cruisers, and agreed to limit "themselves to the direct loss of property due "to that cause." Yet the *Spectator*, after making this admission, goes on to speak lightly of the "irrelevant" and "undignified" complaints made by the preparers of the American case, without seeing, apparently, that the preamble which lays to the charge of England the whole cost of the prolongation of the war, and the ruin of American commerce, is a distinct breach of the honourable understanding which induced the English envoys to sign the Treaty. What Lord de Grey and his colleagues had authority to do, and what they actually did, was to express, on behalf of England, regret that a cruiser which had escaped from an English port did great mischief to the American shipping trade, and to lay it down as a rule of international law to be observed in future wars that a neutral should be bound to exercise proper diligence in preventing suspicious craft of the Alabama kind from going to sea. Further, they were empowered to refer to a Court of Arbitration the assessment of compensation to be paid for the ravages of the Alabama, as if this new rule of law had been in force eight years ago. It was presumed that the apology offered by England, the disgraceful abandonment by her of the Canadian claims on the United States for damages on account of the Fenian raids, and the consent, extorted from her after years of controversy, to refer the question whether or not she should be held responsible for the depredations of the Alabama, would have satisfied even the most exacting of American statesmen ; and so what was represented as a treaty of reconciliation and perpetual friendship was signed, and there remained, in the opinion of the English people, nothing for the arbitrators to settle but the question of the amount, if any, of compensation to be awarded to the injured Republican shipowners. The Treaty itself was, as we all know, intensely distasteful to the majority of the English nation ; and Mr. Gladstone's Government in carrying it through, were unconsciously influenced by the selfish fears of wealthy traders, who, having profited by the career of the Alabama during the war, and being now anxious to remain in the undisturbed possession of the fruits of their good fortune, affect to feel qualms of conscience and recommend that the nation should pay the penalty of Mr. Laird's misdeeds. The nation has never believed that it could buy back the friendship of the Americans for a few millions of money and an indefinite amount of self-abasement ; and it is besides fully convinced that its conduct throughout the Civil War was not open to reproach. Any one who has studied the literature of the controversy, who has read the convincing letters of "Historicus," and the clear, unimpassioned, State papers in which Lord Clarendon exposed the rhodomontade of Mr. Hamilton Fish, must be aware that England, so far from being tempted by the cruel sufferings of the Lancashire workpeople and the natural sympathy of Englishmen with the gallant Southerners to take part in the strife, fulfilled with the strictest rectitude her duties as a neutral power from the beginning to the end of the war. The press was friendly to the South—and was the American press, during the Crimean War, without exception, on the side of England ?—but, with the doubtful exception of the negligence imputed to the Law Officers of the Crown in letting the Alabama get away, no single instance can be given of the swerving of our Government from the path of neutrality. It was not for want of the opportunity, Heaven knows ; for the American Republic might not be at this moment one of the principal powers in the world if Lord Palmerston's Government had accepted Louis Napoleon's proposal to recognize the Southern Confederation. But Mr. Bright held Lord Palmerston and Mr Gladstone back, and the political sagacity of Mr. Disraeli restrained the impatience of Lord Robert Cecil. Neither political party would take the responsibility of aiding the South ; and the South perished. But there are few honest Englishmen who feel ashamed of the sympathy they felt in those days with men who seemed to have a good cause—for the war till its last year was waged by the North for empire rather than for the extinction of slavery—and, while admitting that they may have been wrong in their opinions and that they underrated the strength and nobleness of character of the Northerners, Englishmen cannot plead guilty to the sin of having failed in international duty, or acknowledge that a neutral nation is bound to pay heavy damages for want of good-will towards the victorious party in a great war.

The scope of the arbitration then was distinctly limited so as to exclude all questions affecting the independent sovereign rights of England as a neutral State ; and the object of the Treaty was understood to be to let byegones be byegones between the two Powers, on the condition that actual sufferers by the cruise of the Alabama should be remunerated by England for their losses, if the arbitrators declared that the English Government had not taken due precautions to prevent the ship from leaving Liverpool. But the Americans, instead of respecting this engagement, prepared a case in which they put forward this extraordinary statement :—

> They consent to waive the demand for damages on account of the indirect injuries to American commerce and the prolongation of the war, in order to facilitate a *friendly* settlement ; *but, failing such settlement, reserve their right to press that demand.*

Now, it is of course absurd to refer a dispute to arbitration, and then talk of only accepting a "friendly" settlement. Arbitrators are appointed to do what is just, not what is "friendly" to either of the interested parties. The reservation made by the American diplomatists shows, therefore, that they were insincere in the professions which led the English Parliament to sanction the Treaty of Washington; that they do not regard that Treaty itself as what it was meant to be, the friendly settlement of a quarrel of long standing; and that, if the arbitrators adjudge us guiltless in the Alabama case and do not condemn us to pay the Republic's little bill, the citizens of the United States will still consider they owe us a grudge, which it will be a patriotic duty on their part to gratify whenever England is engaged in a war with some other Power. This conduct of the American Government may justly be stigmatised as dishonourable ; and the English Government may, with a clear conscience, refuse to go on with the arbitration until the offensive reservation is abandoned. Painfully reluctant as Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet has shown itself to be, to do or say anything in violation of the new theory that all international affairs can be arranged by the law of compromise, even its gentle spirit may be tried beyond endurance ; and we entertain no doubt of the correctness of the report that the Cabinet has declined to submit its case to arbitration along with an American case which virtually makes the boasted Treaty of Washington—the greatest achievement of Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy—just as valuable as so much waste paper, or as the Treaty with Russia of 1856. The line taken by the *Times* is significant of the Ministerial intentions ; for the leading journal, which has of late years discussed the Alabama question with a gravity and moderation becoming the importance of its position as an Estate of the Realm in England, would not have committed itself to the opinion that the Government ought to withdraw from the arbitration unless such a course had actually been resolved upon. The Ministry would not dare, we believe, to meet Parliament, bowed down by the weight of obloquy which would fall upon them if they did not resent the breach of faith committed by the American Government ; or, if they did make up their minds to endure such a humiliation, they would very soon be driven from office to be succeeded by Ministers knowing bettee what is due to the sense of self-respect of the English people.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Phear, it is said, proceeds home on furlough in March next.

IT is said that Mr. J. Coryton, Recorder of Moulmein, has obtained leave of absence, and is expected in Calcutta next month.

A CALCUTTA servants' registrar is engaging European mechanics and artisans for the service of His Siamese Majesty.

THE *Englishman* has received a telegram to the effect that General Brownlow has reported the surrender of Mary Winchester by the Howlongs. No particulars are given.

IT is stated by a Paris journal, the *Bien Public,* that on New Year's Day King Victor Emmanuel sent a message, expressive of good wishes, to the Emperor Napoleon at Chiselhurst.

COLONEL POLLOCK and party left Scinde for Khelat via Gundava some days ago under escort of forty sowars of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and a contemporary states that the party was fired on by a body of either Murrees or Boogters.

THE Camp of Exercise came to a close on Saturday, when there was a grand field day under Lord Napier, and a magnificent march past before the King of Siam. Monday, Tuesday, and yesterday, were to be devoted to soldiers' games, &c.

THE complaint of cracked arches is, says the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, extending to the new barracks at that station, and that paper assigns this as a reason why no battery of artillery has been ordered to relieve the battery which will shortly leave.

THE Government of the North-West made lately a recommendation that police when escorting prisoners should be armed with revolvers. The Government of India, however, we see it stated, demur, on the ground that a revolver would be an unsafe weapon in the hands of a native police man—unsafe to himself as well as the public.

THE *Indian Daily News* has heard that "the Government of Bombay has been instructed to take additional fees from consignees of combustible and inflammable goods which cannot be stored in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, to cover the cost of the special accommodation required for them. The local Government appears to be of opinion that additional fees can be taken, though enhancement of rates is, where it can be avoided, undesirable."

WE learn that Mr. A. M. Cameron, who has had much experience of travel in savage countries in the East, is on his way to England to offer his services in connection with the Livingstone search expedition. Mr. Cameron was in comunication with the Doctor previous to his late expedition, and Dr. Livingstone even then expressed a presentiment as to his fate, which we hope will prove to be false. Mr. Cameron's experience will probably prove of use to the search party.

A MUSCAT news report, dated 20th January, says that on the 7th intelligence reached Muscat that Ibrahim bin Ghes was again in the vicinity of Khabooreh with only a handful of followers, attempting to obtain possession of the fort, by intriguing with the tribe of El Howasineh. The latter were united in opposing Ibrahim, who was forced to return once more to Sohar. A number of the Beni-boo-Husson tribe had arrived in Muscat to visit His Highness. On the morning of the 20th salutes were fired from the forts of Muscat in honour of the anniversary of His Highness Syed Toorkee's accession to power. Some showers of rain had fallen.

AT the meeting held at the High School, Allahabad, on Monday, Sir R. Stuart in the chair, to take into consideration the erection of a memorial to the late Archdeacon Pratt, an expression of regret at the death of the Archdeacon was recorded, and a committee of management was appointed. Letters were also read, from which it appears that the Bishop of Calcutta suggests as a fitting memorial the erection of a girls' school in Calcutta ; but that Sir William Muir considers schools in the mofussil preferable. A subscription list was opened at the meeting, and about Rs. 550 subscribed on the spot. Subscriptions from the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp to the extent of upwards of Rs. 800 were also announced.

BUSHIRE news to the 18th January informs us that abundant and seasonable rain has fallen in Bushire and the surrounding districts, and that the anxiety in regard to the next year's produce is less. Much cultivation is not expected, but the prospects of harvest are good. The poor still require to be supported, and the distribution of charity from the Residency continues as heretofore. Mahomed Khan, the Governor of Bushire, made his first entry into the fort on Sunday the 7th. The Resident, accompanied by his Staff and the officers of H. M.'s vessels Kwang Tung and Hugh Rose, visited the Governor on the 13th. The Governor was to return the compliment on Monday the 15th. H. M. S. Lynx, R. N., left Bushire for a tour on the 10th.

THE *Englishman* has heard that the attempt to take the census in the Noakhali district has resulted in a serious disturbance, which, if the accounts that have reached us be true, may yet lead to further trouble. The inhabitants of Sonadeah and the surrounding villages are said to have assembled in large numbers, many of them armed with guns, and driven the census-officers out of the purgunnah. The Assistant Superintendent of Police and a few constables proceeded to the spot, but were assaulted and wounded. They were followed by the Magistrate and the Superintendent with a score of armed constables, who were still unable to disperse the mob. Our contemporary's correspondent represents Wahabi (Ferazi ?) influences as being at the bottom of the disturbance.

THE Burmese are, it seems, expecting a general war in Upper Burmah. This feeling, we are told by the *Rangoon Gazette*, has been strengthened by the partial and somewhat strange fulfilment of a prophecy made some time ago by the astrologers at Mandalay, that, about the time of the erection of the new Htee, four kings or their representatives would visit the Great Pagoda, and that after the fourth had come and gone there would be a general war. Three of the visits have, strangely enough, actually arrived in the persons of the Woondouk, who visited the Pagoda as the representative of the King of Burmah, the King of Siam himself, and the Viceroy, the representative of the Queen. So confident are the people of approaching disaster that the harvesters from Upper Burmah will not this year leave their homes.

WE to-day publish a report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council meeting held on Tuesday, at which the Police Superannuation Fund Bill and the Fifteen Lakh Loan Bill were read a first time. We also publish the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the first of these bills. The point on which Mr. White and Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy reserve their opinion is the one mentioned by Mr. White at the Council meeting. The Advocate-General is of opinion that it is unfair to the present members of the police force to propose to pay the officers who have been already discharged out of a superannuation fund which at present has no existence, to which they have contributed nothing, and which is to be raised by deductions from the pay of the members now in the force. The Council meets for the second reading of the bill on Thursday next.

THE *Delhi Gazette* is of opinion that it is really about time that ladies of good sense and good taste should take the subject of ladies' dress in hand. "What with false jewelry, false hair, false teeth and painted faces," remarks the *Delhi*, "the question is becoming a very serious one. Now-a-days the tradesman who vends a spurious article for the real thing is pretty severely dealt with. And we really don't see why mankind should not be protected in the matrimonial market. When a poor fellow decides upon committing matrimony and bargains for that which is supposed to be young, rosy, and of only twenty-one summers, and when it proves to be not the genuine article, we really think he ought to get some redress. Why not start a society for the protection of men ? Until something is done, we can but warn the inexperienced. The following well known caution has its moral :—'When you ask for Glenfield's starch, see that you get it !!'"

THE VICEROY AT RANGOON.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OUR Special Correspondent telegraphs the following interesting particulars of the Viceroy's visit to Rangoon :—

H.M.S. Glasgow, with Lord and Lady Mayo, arrived in the river, off Rangoon, on Sunday evening, and the s.s. Dacca, with the Viceroy's guests, early on Monday morning, after a very quiet passage. The landing took place at five o'clock on Monday evening. The ships of the different nationalites were all dressed in flags, and the wharf, upon which were assembled the European officials, and the non-official community, was brilliantly decorated. From this wharf a spacious covered approach extended for about 400 feet, fully one-third the length of which was lined on either side with tires of the native ladies and gentlemen of Rangoon and neighbouring districts, the latter of whom presented an address. The five different Guilds composing the native community had each a separate arch of welcome, at which addresses were also presented. The route taken was about three miles in length, and at least fifty thousand people assembled at different stages of it.

The Viceroy's reception at the Chief Commissioner's house in the evening was attended by some three hundred of the European community. All the arrangements have been admirable.

The King is sending down his dramatic company from Mandalay, and three envoys with congratulatory addresses.

MILITARY ITEMS.

CONDUCTOR W. NOLAN, of the Ordnance Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 754, dated 16th November 1870, to Sub Conductor J. Wright, of the Barrack Department, has been extended to the 23rd November last.

THE PRIVILEGE LEAVE granted to Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Chitty, Military Accountant, by G. O. No. 63, dated 22nd January 1872, will date from 27th instant, instead of the 29th.

ASSISTANT SURGEON ROBERT AUGUSTUS ALLEYNE, having completed twelve years' service, has been promoted to the rank of a Surgeon, from 20th January 1872, subject to H. M.'s approval.

INTIMATION has recently been made to the India Government by the Secretary of State, to the effect that His Grace has issued instructions for the supply of patterns of sockets for shells for rifled breech-loading 9-pounder and 12-pounder guns.

CONSEQUENT on the promotion of Colonel J. Ae Street, C. B., to Major-General, the whole of the officers of the Indian Staff Corps, including the General Officers, are transferred to the British establishment, under the operations of clause. 25 and 39 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December 1870.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. G. DEEDES, of the 60th Rifles, has been gazetted an Assistant Adjutant-General of Division from the 1st of February next, in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. D. Massy, who will assume command of his regiment. Colonel Deedes' appointment will render vacant the appointment of Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

"IT has been decided," we read, "to abolish the depot at Poona from the close of the present season. Deolalie will be thenceforward the sole depot for all troops arriving or departing overland. Taking the last three seasons, the average number of men passing through the Poona depot, per season of six months, has been 523. Any invalids reaching Poona, whom it is undesirable on medical grounds to send on to Deolalie, will go to the Colaba Sanitarium ; all others, whether invalids or time-expired men, whom the journey to Deolalie will not injure, are to go to that depot."

THE LOST GREAT GUN.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, the case arising out of the loss of the great gun in the harbour some time ago was argued before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge. Mr. Rimington, on behalf of Captain Lang, claimed Rs. 1,000 from Government for undue detention of the ship Jumna, at whose side the big gun was dropped. Mr. Rimington contended that it was owing to the fault of the Government in sending an unsuitable boat to receive the gun that the accident occurred, and the claim arose out of Government's vacillation in keeping the Jumna waiting seven days in harbour before it was ordered into dock to discharge the remainder of the guns, which Government refused to risk being landed in boats from the ship's side. To prove that the fault lay with Government in the way he had indicated, Mr. Rimington called on Captain A. Clarke to give evidence. Captain Clarke stated a strong opinion of the negligence of the authorities in the matter of the boat, which he said was totally unsuitable for carrying a 12-ton gun. Mr. Hearn, who appeared for Government, called Captain Carew and others to prove that the boat was sufficient as well as the tackle supplied from the Dockyard. More witnesses remain to be examined for Government, and the case was adjourned till March.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION.

SPANISH CAPTURE OFF CUBA.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 31ST JAN.

The *Times* in a leader to-day states that no Confederate vessel of war was equipped in England during the late civil war in America. The Alabama escaped, but unequipped.

The anxiety concerning the Alabama arbitration case is increasing.

Sir Charles Dilke was married to-day.

Sir James Weir Hogg has been made a Privy Councillor on his retirement from the Indian Council.

At a meeting held to-day at the Mansion House in aid of the Livingstone Search Expedition, Sir Bartle Frere was present. In a speech made on the occasion, he criticized sharply the conduct of Government. Subscriptions to the amount of £3,000 were collected at the meeting.

A Spanish gun-boat has captured an English schooner and crew for landing contraband goods of war at Cuba.

PARIS, 30TH JAN., 10-20.

An union of the Monarchists is considered impossible after the manifesto which has been issued by the Comte de Chambord.

The tax on the merchant service has been adopted by a majority of 183 votes.

The discussion regarding the commercial treaty with England will be resumed in the National Assembly to-morrow.

LONDON, 30TH JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed advancing. Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera, 8¼d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, but little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	8s. 10½d.
8¼lb's ,,	10s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 2¼d.

The sum of £91,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 30TH JAN, 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened advancing.

Sales	11,000 bales.
Imports	26,000 ,,
2 days' receipts at U. S. Ports.	19,000 ,,

LONDON, 30TH JAN., 2 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed advancing.

Sales	22,000 bales.
Surats	6,000 ,,
On Ex and Spec	7,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera, via Cape, nearly due.	8¼d.
,, ,, March delivery	8¼d.
Oomra	8 5/16d.
Oomra at Havre	98 to 99.

Fair New Oomra at Havre, January and February shipment, via Canal, 106.

Uplands	10⅞d.
Orleans	11⅛d.

The Manchester market was firm but quiet, prices unchanged.

BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY is now ready, and may be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE SAJUNBHOY MEERALI CHARITABLE DISPENSARAY, for Khojas, in Shamjee Hassajee Street, will be opened to-day.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—There were in all 209 new suits filed in the Small Causes Court during the first two days of this week.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Lee-Warner left Bombay last week to take charge of his appointment as Acting Director of Public Instruction, Berar.

THE POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of three rupees from "R. M.," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

MR. NANA MOROJEE.—Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, who proceeded to Surat on Friday, returned to Bombay on Tuesday, and attended the Police Court yesterday.

POLICE FINES.—During the last month between three and four thousand rupees have been recovered on account of the fines levied by the magistrates sitting in the several police courts.

PICK-POCKET.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced one Pandoo Baloo to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a purse containing six rupees from the pocket of one Luxmon Bapoo.

DACOITY.—A few days ago a dacoity was committed in the village of Kanyal, in the Kupperwung talooka. The dacoits looted a woman of the Carpenter caste, and wounded her severely with the weapons they had with them.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Bapoo Withoo was yesterday committed by Mr. Cooper to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 100 in cash, belonging to Appa Mahadoo.

THEFT.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo laborer named Mahadoo Luxmon was convicted of stealing a silver waistchain, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Luxmon Gangja, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in a cadjan hut, belonging to one Hyderkhan Joowawurkhan, and situated at Tank Bunder. The hut was completely destroyed, and the fire was put out by the exertions of the police and the neighbouring people. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE THREE MURDERERS OF RAJCOTE.—We see from the Kattywar papers that the three murderers of Rajcote, for whose apprehension a reward has been offered by the Magistrate at Rajcote, have not yet been arrested. The murderers escaped from the custody of the police somewhere near Sanghud.

MURDER BY A BRAHMIN AT MEHMOODABAD.—A short time ago, a Brahmin was arrested by the police at Mehmoodabad on a charge of having murdered his mother. The accused was tried before Mr. Scott, Acting Session Judge of Ahmedabad, on a charge of wilful murder, but as there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge, he was acquitted.

GAMBLING.—Dad Mahomed Aliff and five others were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with being found gaming with dice and money in a house in Old Nagpada. Four of the offenders were fined seven rupees each, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment, and the rest three rupees each, or, in default, to undergo a week's imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening :—

March	Frieden's Gruss	Unrath.
Overture	A Night in Granada	Kreutzer.
Valse	Jungherren Tanze	Gung'l.
Selection (Op)	La Dame Blanche	Boildeau.
Quadrille	Marien	Laurent.
Galop	Malakof	Laurent.

ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday, one Sheer Ally Khan, a laborer, employed on board the steam ship Penguin, had his right leg broken by a bale of cotton falling on him. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—On the same day, a laborer, employed on board the ship Ceres, was seriously hurt by a log of wood falling on him. He was conveyed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS.—A Marathi paper reiterates the oft-repeated complaint that no care whatever is taken in selecting persons to do the duty of assessors. The paper points out that the Government is not required to spend a single pie in effecting this reform ; it is only necessary to call on the Collectors who make these nominations to exercise more care and judgment in the matter.

A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Sunday last, a fashionable marriage in the family of our worthy townsman, Mr. Tapidas Varujdas, was celebrated at Surat, where a few of the leading native gentlemen were invited to participate in the festivities. Amongst a number of guests who were asked to join the wedding procession were the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Mr. Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Mr. Nana Morojee, &c., who proceeded to Surat on Saturday last. At the railway station, on arrival at Surat, they were received by Mr. Tapidas and a large number of native bankers and merchants. On the occasion of the ceremony, the Honorable Mr. Byramjee and others presented several pairs of shawls, turbans, brocaded dresses, &c., to the host and his brother. Of course there were dinners and nautch parties on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, besides a number of other gaieties got up by the Nawab and other gentlemen of Surat in honour of the visitors from Bombay. Valuable presents and nazerranas were exchanged during the three days' stay at Surat by the Bombay visitors, who returned to Bombay on Tuesday night.

MR. R. H. SHOWELL.—At the instance of the Government of Bombay, the Supreme Government have recommended to the Secretary of State that the rule regarding the limitation of pension to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year, may be relaxed in favor of Mr. R. H. Showell, Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, and that he may be granted a pension of Rs. 500 a month, or £600 per annum, in consideration of his good services, extending over a period of thirty years, and his salary being Rs. 1,200 per month.—*Indian Daily News.*

A GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Samuel Cooke, Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the Civil Engineering College, accompanied by several of the senior students of the College, proceeded on a geological tour to the Nizam's Territory on Monday evening. They go to Shahabad to examine the geological formations there. Many of our readers may not have heard that most beautiful red and white granite, quite equal to the real Aberdeen, has been found there. There are also slabs of natural paving stones of most beautiful quality, on some of which are to be found impressions of grasses and other plants which have lain buried for ages.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 31.

A DUKHOTA.—We have much pleasure in announcing that on the 23rd instant, Sirdar Balwantrao Venayak Shastree, the only son of our late respected townsman, Sirdar Abasaheb Shastree Putwardhan, was honoured by the presentation to him of a *Dukhota* by H. H. the Guicowar of Baroda, is an earnest of the continuance to him of the ancient favour and honour bestowed on his family by the Baroda Raj. The Dukhota (a turban usually presented to the male chief mourner on the thirteenth day of mourning by his relations and well-wishers) was presented by the vakeel of H. H. the Guicowar at the Court of the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF MR. HORMUSJEE MOTTABHOY.—We exceedingly regret to record the death of Mr. Hormusjee Mottabhoy, which melancholy event occurred at his residence in Main Street, at 7 P.M., on Monday evening. An immense assemblage of the Parsee community of Poona met to do honour to his funeral and accompany his honoured remains to their last resting place. Never was it our lot to see such a large gathering of the Parsee community of Poona on such an occasion, and the fact bears evidence to the great respect in which Mr. Hormusjee Mottabhoy was held by his own people. He was also highly respected as a most upright and honourable merchant by the European community, with whom he had large dealings in matters of business for a long period of years.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—1ST FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

218-71—C. Tyabjee—Shujawoode n Tyabjee and others v. The Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part-heard.

MOTION.

430-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Jamsetjee v. Dorabjee Framjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part-heard.

LONG CAUSES.

516-70—C. Tyabjee—Diogo Antonio Rodrigues v. Ardaseer Chinoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

315-70—J. Cleary—Fatmabeebee and another v. Sha Vundravandass Vizlall—G. J. Mody—Part-heard.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

44 71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib v. Bhimjee Purshotum and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

1058-38—P. Dinshaw—Shamrao Bhasker v. Mottee Currumsey and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE CALLAS, 575 tons, Captain Maidrich, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo 3,750 bales of cotton.

THE BARQUE OMER PASHA, 846 tons, Captain John Finlay, arrived yesterday from Calcutta, January 3rd, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP WESTMINSTER, 1,434 tons, Captain H. Gross, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, October 4th, with a cargo of coals and coke.

THE SHIP HYDREE, Captain Ashton, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo and 56 convicts, 19 guards, 2 warders, and 1 surgeon.

THE SHIP LOUISA, 938 tons, Captain E. Liver, arrived yesterday from Moulmain, December 29th, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP INSPECTOR, 1,482 tons, Captain H. R. Atwood, arrived yesterday from Shields, July 11th, with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP MALABAR, 1,219 tons, Captain Charles Douglas, arrived yesterday from Newport, October 14th, with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S.S. VIOLET, 822 tons, Captain John Watt, ailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with cargo of 3,591 bales cotton, 1,242 bales wool, 967½ cwts. galls, 290 cwts. coir yarn, and 288 cwts. horns.

THE S.S. STIRLING, 762 tons, Captain L. H. Boyson, arrived yesterday from Leith, December 27th, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. She touched at Malta and Port Said, and is consigned to W. and A. Graham.

HEALTH OF SHIPS' CREWS.—The Chloralum Company have just received an official notification from the Board of Trade to the effect that it has been decided to substitute chloralum for the solution of chloride of zinc at present included in the scale of medicines and medical stores issued and caused to be published by the Board, in pursuance of the "Merchant Shipping Act," 1861.

THE S. S. ROLLO, 1,101 tons, Captain William Abbott, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 3,314 bales cotton, 1,106 bales wool, 314½ cwts of coir yarn, 124 cwts horns, 1,000 cwts galls, and the following passengers :—

Captain R. J. Abbott, Mr. Richmond, Mrs. Stephen, and child, Mrs. Beaumont, and child, Mr. K. Gaddie, Mr. W. J. Johnson, Sergeant J. Sauter, Sergeant M. McDermott, Private J. Grant, Mr. Moseley, Mr. Harris, and two children, Captain and Mrs. Pitcher, Mr. Cunber, a Parsee, a gentleman, Surgeon M. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Partridge, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. D. Grant, Mr. C. H. Chetham, and Mr. St. C. Jullien.

THE following is the list of passengers per steamer Persia :—

For Marseilles—Mr. T. Thomas.

For Genoa—Col. and Mrs. Money, Lieut.-Col. G. S. Thomas, Major and Mrs. D. Hickman, three children and European nurse, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Louglands, Mr. L. S. Visien, Mr. Meyerhofer, Mrs. Sarah Welt, Mr. G. Diamond, Rosa Diamond, and Mr. S. Casler.

For Naples—Mr. W. McGowan.

For Suez—Mr. P. Beccaro.

For Aden—Mr. David Cohen, and seven natives (deck passengers.)

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Delhi arrived at Madras on the 28th instant with the following passengers :—

From Southampton to Madras—Major S. New, Colonel Dery, Miss Olliver, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

From Brindisi to Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Leman.

From Melbourne to Madras—Colonel Snow.

From Singapore to Madras—Six soldiers 19th M. N. I. and Mr. J. Woodside.

From Galle to Madras—Mr. Jamieson, Capt. Lindsay and servant, and Mr. Woolley.

From Southampton to Calcutta—W. Johnstone, J. Murrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Compton.

From Brindisi to Calcutta—Revd. Reuther, Miss Offerman, and Miss Wuras.

From Suez to Calcutta—Two native servants.

From Melbourne to Calcutta—Dr. Hughes.

From Hongkong to Calcutta—Captain Blunt and Mr. Russell.

From Bombay to Calcutta—Mrs. Wilkinson.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr. Manson.

The Delhi took the following passengers :—

From Madras to Calcutta—Mr. W. Morgy, Mr. B. C. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, three infants and native servant, and Mr. H. Simson.

OF brandy and water, Charles Lamb said it spoiled two good things.

ON a wet, miserable, foggy London day in autumn, Lamb was accosted by a beggar-woman with, "Pray, sir, bestow a little charity upon a poor, destitute widow-woman, who is perishing for lack of food. Believe me, sir, I have seen better days." "So have I," said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shilling ; "So have I ; it is a miserable day ! Good-bye ! good-bye !" It is hardly probable the woman was in good enough spirits to take the joke, but we suppose she took the shilling easily.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Tuesday at noon in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, when there were present—The Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, presiding; His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.; the Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker; the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy; the Hon. the Advocate-General (Mr. White); the Hon. Venayekrow Appa Saheb of Koorundwar; the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft; the Hon. Mr. Scoble.

The Hon. the Advocate-General took the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

The following papers were then presented to the Council.

I.—The following letter from the Government of India:—

From Whitley Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; to E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of India—dated Fort William, 22nd Dec. 1870.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Acting Under-Secretary's letter No. 168, dated 5th November last, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and in reply to communicate the following observations.

2. The Bill sent up with the letter under acknowledgment for His Excellency the Viceroy's assent, purports to bring under the general regulations and acts in force in the Bombay Presidency certain villages lately received from the Nizam. It does not appear that under section 47 of the Indian Council's Act the Governor General in Council has altered the limits of that Presiden[illegible] so as to make them include those villages. If such alteration has been made, His Excellency is advised that the Bombay Legislature has no power to deal with the ceded territory; but even assuming this alteration to have been made His Excellency is advised that as the effect of the Bill would be to extend the appellate and the extraordinary original jurisdictions of the High Court at Bombay, the proposed enactment is beyond the powers of the Bombay Legislature.

3. However, before proceeding to communicate the formal refusal to the assent to the Bill, the Viceroy is desirous of giving His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council the opportunity of offering such explanations as he may have to make on the subject, and I am accordingly to request the favour of an early reply in the sense above indicated.

4. I am to remark that little or no inconvenience will be caused by dropping the present Bill as the villages in question will be comprised in the Local Extent of Acts and Regulations' Bill now before the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations.

5. I am, in conclusion, to call attention to the final paragraph of my letter No. 249, dated 16th May 1870, and again request that no Bills may be submitted for the Governor-General's assent without the official report of the discussions that have taken place upon them.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,

The following is the reply to the above:—

From the Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of the Government of India. Legislative Department; dated Bombay Castle, 12th July 1871.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Secretary Stokes' letter No. 902, dated 22nd December 1870, and in reply to state that on consideration of the objections taken by the Government of India to the preceding Act "to bring under the general regulations and acts in force in the Bombay Presidency certain villages received in exchange from the Nizam," that this Government considers it advisable that the present Bill should be dropped and the villages dealt with as proposed in the 4th paragraph of Mr. Stokes' letter.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

II.—Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, No. 704, dated 21st June 1871, returns with the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the "Bill to provide for the cost of the police employed in towns and suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force."

III.—Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations, No. 703, dated 21st June 1871, returns with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the "Bill for imposing duties on the non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay."

BOMBAY CITY POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker in moving the first reading of the Bill to provide for the granting of pensions to members of the Bombay City Police Force, said—The Bill of which I am about to propose the first reading is a measure of very limited scope, and is intended to effect a small but necessary object. It is to amend the law relating to the Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund, and to alter the rules under which pensions hitherto have been granted to the police of the presidency town. The Bombay City Police Force was originally governed by Act XIII. of 1856, an Act passed by the Government of India, in which certain rules were laid down for the creation of a superannuation fund by certain deductions from the pay of those men of the police who were not otherwise entitled to pensions, under the rules applicable to the uncovenanted service, to which were added the aggregate of particular fines and other realizations from the sale of clothing, &c., all of which, when collected together, were to form a fund from which retiring pensions were to be paid. It was found necessary last year to make a considerable reduction in the Police Force of the city of Bombay. This reduction was decided upon at the urgent solicitation of the Bench of Justices, and the discharge of a certain number of officers and men, both Europeans and natives, was ordered. Now, the Act which originally regulated the pensions of the police of all the presidency towns had been amended by the Indian Legislature in 1866 so far as it affected the Calcutta Police, and power had been given to the Bengal Government to make rules, under which rules an increased contribution had been levied and pensions granted after shorter periods of service. For example, under Act XIII. of 1856 a man was obliged to serve sixteen years to obtain a pension equal to one-third of his average salary for the five years immediately preceding his retirement, and twenty-four years to get a pension equal to one-half of the average salary of the last five years of his service. By the Calcutta rules these pensions can be granted after fifteen years' service and twenty years' service respectively. It is proposed now to adopt in Bombay the Bengal standard and to shorten periods of service qualifying for pension. This reform is necessary as the character of the duties which devolve on the police render it expedient that all the men retained in the force should be able-bodied and of active habits, and that there should be an early possibility of retiring for those who have been weakened by exposure or who, on account of advancing age, have suffered a diminution of physical vigour. I think we shall all be agreed upon this point. To effect this object, sections have been introduced into the present Bill to be substituted for those in Act XIII. of 1856, which it is proposed to repeal. In addition to this alteration in the general law for the government of the police, power has been given to Government to grant pensions to the officers and men who have recently been discharged. It has been considered that the case of these persons is a special one which requires exceptional treatment. They have been got rid of experimentally with the view of diminishing municipal expenditure, and they have very strong claims for consideration. We must all acquiesce in the policy of making some provision for men who have been suddenly thrown out of employ, in consequence of a financial crisis, for no fault of their own, and as it has been ascertained that the fund now accumulated will be able to bear the additional burdens which will be imposed upon it if this Bill should pass, it is trusted that the proposal to confer upon Government power to grant retrospectively pensions to the men discharged at the close of the past year will meet the approval of this Council. The sanction of the Government of India has been accorded to the changes which it is desired to make. I need say no more. I move, sir, the first reading of Bill 1 of 1872.

The Hon. the Advocate General said that by the 8th section of the bill it appeared that members of the police force who had been discharged during the year preceding the passing of the Act would be entitled to a pension from the superannuation fund. He did not know whether the fund would be sufficient to meet these charges, but it was in his opinion hardly fair that the new fund should be charged with pensions to officers who had been discharged prior to the passing of the Act, for it would be asking officers at present employed to subscribe pensions for officers who had never subscribed.

His Excellency the President said that the only remarks which should be addressed to the Council on the first reading of a bill should be on points affecting the principle of the measure, and that remarks on particular clauses were more properly to be considered when the bill came on for discussion in detail. The question at present was whether the bill should be read for the first time—that was, whether the Council should have an opportunity of considering the question.

The Hon. the Advocate General said his observations involved the principle of the bill, but as he had been reminded by His Excellency that remarks on the point he mentioned would be more apropos in the second reading he would postpone his observations.

The bill was then read a first time and referred to a committee consisting of the Hon. the Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Tucker. The committee were instructed to report next day.

THE FIFTEEN LAKH LOAN BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said—Sir, I have to solicit your permission to introduce an Act numbered No. 2 of 1872, entitled, a "Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay." I do not think it will be necessary for me to go into any details of the causes which have led to the state of embarrassment which, I regret to see, Bombay has been allowed to get into. The report of the committee of which Mr. Hope was such an able president, shows very clearly and fully the facts and figures as far as they could be ascertained; and that report proves that, in round figures, a sum of about 15 lakhs of rupees has been found to be deficient. What, therefore, this Government had to do, was to find the best means of meeting this deficiency; and that matter has, I think, been arranged by the Bill under discussion. [illegible] the same time it will be necessary for us to pay the penalty which the extravagance and mismanagement has entailed on the Justices, the Municipality, and the Government. If the Council will refer to the statement of objects and reasons, they will see that the Government of India, to whom this question was referred, lay down as one of their stipulations for the granting of this loan, "that this Council shall cancel all the existing borrowing powers of the Municipality, leaving it, should it require a loan, to obtain it under the conditions and subject to the stipulations of Act 24 of 1871," that is to say, compelling the Municipality to go in future to the Government of India for their loans instead of, as hitherto, to the local Government. If you will refer to the 9th section of this Act 24 of 1871, you will see that nothing contained therein shall be deemed to include the Municipalities of Madras, Calcutta, or Bombay, whose borrowing powers had been conferred upon them by special Acts. It is clear, therefore, that the action which the Government of India have thought it proper to take places the three Municipalities of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, on altogether different footings. It allows the two former to retain the liberty they at present enjoy—that is, of going to their own local Governments,—whereas it takes the same right away from the Municipality of Bombay. This is practically saying that Calcutta and Madras may be trusted, while for its extravagance and imprudence Bombay must be deprived of privileges it has enjoyed up to this time conjointly with the other Municipalities. There are a good many who say—and I place great reliance upon their judgment—that the Bombay Municipality has been merely unfortunate, and that in point of fact it is no greater a sinner than either Calcutta or Madras. Whether this be so or not, I have not had sufficient experience of other parts of India to enable me to form an opinion; but this I know, that the withdrawal of this privilege from Bombay will grate most harshly upon the feelings of some of our most worthy citizens; and will cramp energy, and cause delay. For these reasons, I, as an individual, would be only too happy if any means could be discovered by which the Municipality could be extricated from its present difficulties, and at the same time be left in possession of those privileges which Calcutta and Madras still enjoy. But I am afraid no such road exists. This deficiency of 15 lakhs is, I am sorry to say, an undoubted fact, which can only be met in one of two ways. One of these is to go to the Government of India and say, will you advance us this money? and the other is to attempt to raise it ourselves under the provision of section 253 of Act II. of 1865—in other words, to allow the Justices the sanction which is requisite under this Act to raise loans. The words of the section are—"It shall be lawful for the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to borrow on mortgage such sums of money as they shall require;" and then it provides that any money shall be borrowed only to defray the expense of works of a permanent character. From this it is perfectly clear, as far as I can judge, that money can only be raised under this section when it is required to defray the expense of any permanent works already completed or in progress. The question then arises—Are these 15 lakhs, which are proved to be owing, required to pay for the execution of permanent works, which have been constructed, or are they not? On the answer of this question must depend our powers to raise money. To the best of my belief we cannot say this is the case. It has been urged by some, and those on whose opinion I place much reliance, that during the period in which this 15 lakhs of debt have been contracted, works which cost more than 15 lakhs have been constructed; and that therefore the provisions of this section have been met. But I must say I do not think that this is the case. It is quite true that during the period in which this debt was contracted, works which cost more than 15 lakhs have been constructed; but then, as a matter of fact, these works have been paid for out of current revenue; and I believe, that at this moment only 3 lakhs are owing for the construction of works of a permanent nature. These 3 lakhs the Government of Bombay can undoubtedly raise, or sanction the Justices in raising, under section 253 of Act 2 of 1865. But as regards the residue, it has, in my humble opinion, no authority. It would be utterly absurd to raise one portion of the loan under one Act, and then to go to the Government of India with reference to the other 12 lakhs. I may add that I do not think the Government of India would sanction any such proposal, because when they did hear that the Justices were negotiating a loan, on other terms except their own, they at once telegraphed to say that if these negotiations did not come to a termination, their previous offer would be withdrawn. Under these circumstances there was no alternative. We must either have said to the Justices—"Accept the money on these terms," or, "You have chosen to get into debt, and must yourselves find means of getting out of it." In my opinion, from the explicitness of the terms laid down by the Government of India, I think that though they may seem to be harsh and likely to retard the material progress of Bombay, it would be better to accept them at once than to protract the discussion. I will read a letter which it is proposed to send to the Government of India——

His Excellency the President—I would suggest to the hon. gentleman that it is not consistent with the confidence observed between two Governments that before a letter is despatched and in the hands of the Government to which it is addressed, it should be read even before a meeting of the Legislative Council. Such a thing, I am quite sure, would never be permitted in Parliament. I would suggest to the hon. gentleman that the letter should be published as soon after the Government of India has received it as can be, but in the meantime I think some exception would be taken by that Government if we were to read it now, when it has not been remitted to them.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—After what H. E. has pointed out, I think it will be sufficient to say that although the terms of the Government of India are harsh, the only means by which we can relieve the Municipality of their difficulties is to accept those terms which are embodied in this bill, which I now beg to propose may be read a first time.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble—I would ask the hon. member who has spoken, whether the Bench of Justices have expressed any opinion as to the conditions upon which this loan is to be granted?

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—I believe that the committee representing the Bench expressed an opinion.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble—But there has been no general expression of opinion by the Bench?

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—It was understood that the committee represented the Justices.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I may say that it was mainly because the Justices had expressed no opinion, and apparently because the matter had not been formally brought before them, although their committee agreed to accept the loan, that Government thought it necessary, for the interests of the town, to make a representation on the subject to the Government of India. I may say, I believe, on the part of Government, that we were very reluctant indeed to see a different position assigned to Bombay than was assigned to the other Municipalities. No reason has been assigned for this invidious—if I may so term it—distinction which has been made by the Government of India. Only so late as last year they passed the Public Works Loan Act especially excluding from its operation all the great Presidency towns and Municipalities. Unless something has happened to cause them to change their minds, it is not apparent why Bombay should now be placed upon a different footing from Calcutta or Madras. I doubt the policy which would restrict the Municipality to one source of supply and which would make the State its sole banker. A time may arrive when even the imperial exchequer may not be in a condition to grant loans and when important works for sanitary or other purposes may be urgently needed and could not be deferred without great injury to the town and its inhabitants, and the public welfare would be endangered and general prosperity checked, because the Municipality could not avail itself of its credit and borrow funds for the execution of the required works from its own citizens or from banks or other capitalists. We have not rejected the offer of the Supreme Government because, as the Hon. Mover has remarked, we could see no other way of extricating the Municipality from its present difficulties, inasmuch as the whole sum wanted could not be raised under the powers given by the Municipal Act, but we have protested against the withdrawal of these powers, and we hope to receive a favourable answer before the time comes for the passing of this bill.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy said—Sir, it is a matter of deep regret to find that during the last three years this Council has, on the application of the Bombay Municipality, been called upon to sanction measures for raising loans from the Government of India to the amount of thirty lacs of rupees in order to extricate the Corporation from its pecuniary difficulties. In 1869 the Council sanctioned a loan of 15 lakhs; it was required, not for the purpose of erecting permanent works for the benefit of present and future generations, but for the purpose of liquidating debts incurred for current expenditure, and for providing a working cash balance. We are now asked to sanction another loan for the same amount, the bulk of which is again required for a similar object. The result of these loans is disastrous to the majority of the ratepayers of Bombay, who are suffering from heavy taxation and who will have to bear additional burdens to discharge this loan for the next twenty years. I therefore sincerely hope that in the new Municipal Bill which is shortly to be introduced in this Council such stringent provisions will be made as to render a recurrence of such evils impossible.

His Excellency the President said—I would only say a few words, in much the same tone as the hon. gentlemen who have preceded me. Certainly the Government has been very adverse to the passing of such a Bill as this, but it was practically the only way in which the money could be raised, so as to relieve the Municipality of Bombay from their pressing difficulties. We were advised, as has been pointed out by the Hon. the Chief Secretary, that it was impossible to raise the sum required by the Municipality under the general borrowing powers given by the Municipal Act. Of course it would have been in the power of this Government to have sanctioned a loan to be raised by the Municipality from the public by a special Act, but after the intimation we received from the Government of India it was quite clear that if this Council did pass such an Act, it would not receive the sanction of the Supreme Government, and therefore the only method by which the money could be obtained was by accepting the terms which have been imposed by the Government of India. I may say that I am not without hope that the Government of India, when the earnest but respectful protest which we have felt it our duty to make is presented, will re-consider their determination and relieve the Municipality of Bombay from what Mr. Tucker very justly calls the invidious as well as onerous conditions which they have thought fit to impose upon us; and I think it may be fairly pointed out to the Government of India that the conditions which they impose upon the Municipality are practically a repeal, by the mere authority of the Governor General, of a special provision of the Governor General's Council. Only last year the Governor General's Council determined that the provisions of the Municipalities Act should not apply to the Municipalities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and, looking to the independent spirit that is being so honourably manifested by the Council of the Governor General, it seems to me to be probable that this Act would not have been passed by that Council if that clause had not been inserted. That clause forms part of the Act; and now this action on the part of the Supreme Government is practically a repeal of a special enactment of the Council of the Governor General; and, as I have said, I am not without hope that the Supreme Government may see fit to reconsider their determination, and more particularly because this Act provides that money shall be borrowed subject to certain rules which shall be made by the Governor General in Council, and which may from time to time be amended and altered. One of the stipulations sought to be imposed upon the Government of Bombay is that they should accept the loan in entire ignorance of what those conditions are, because, although this Act has been passed, up to the present time no conditions and no rules whatever have been promulgated by the Government of India under the Act. I find that the rules under which loans shall be made stipulate the manner of making application for loans, enquiries to be made in relation to such loans, the manner of conducting such enquiries, the cases in which Government may make loans with the sanction of the Governor General, the manner of imposing such conditions, the time of making loans, the inspection of all works carried out by loans, the instalments by which loans shall be repaid, the interest to be charged, the manner and time of repaying both loan and interest, the sum to be charged against the fund, the cause of effecting the loan, that on any omission to pay either the interest or the loan power is given to attach all securities, and the manner of the disposal of them. That of course opens a field for conditions of such stringency that it seems a great hardship, I must confess, to call upon the Municipality to accept a loan in that way, especially when the Justices do not know positively what rules the Governor General may think fit to lay down. And then by the 5th section I find that if a loan be made under this Act, and if either instalment or interest is not paid according to the conditions laid down by the Governor General in those rules which have not yet been promulgated, the local Government may attach the funds, rates, taxes, duties, or property on the security of which the loan was made, and that after such attachment no person, except an officer appointed by the local Government, shall in any way deal therewith, but that such officer may do all such acts therewith as the municipal officers might have done if no such attachment had taken place—which is practically to say that, if there is any delay in the payment of any instalment, it shall be in the power of the local Government to appoint an officer who shall immediately supersede the Municipality, and have control over all its property. I must confess these are conditions so stringent that I hope after the earnest but respectful protest which Government has thought it its duty to make, the Government of India will not insist upon their stipulations. At the same time the money is wanted, the interest is accruing day by day at an exorbitant rate; and therefore it was necessary for this Council to pass an Act such as is now before us, and rely upon the forbearance and consideration of the Government of India to relieve the Municipality from the conditions which they threaten to impose.

The Honourable the Advocate General—I would ask whether the first reading of this Bill should not be postponed. The terms laid down by the Supreme Government seem rather hard, and their effect will be to deprive Bombay of the power of borrowing which it has enjoyed and place it in an invidious position in comparison with the other two Municipalities. I gather from what has been said by His Excellency that a representation is to be made to the Government of India, and that there is a prospect that their terms may be relaxed. Perhaps, therefore, we should wait until we know the result of that representation. I would observe that if we urge that the borrowing powers which the Municipality at present possesses are not unfettered,—that it must be dependent upon the sanction of the local Government if it wishes a new loan, and that therefore the restriction thus put upon the powers of the Justices to borrow is sufficient for the protection of the Supreme Government—our representations might be of some avail. I apprehend that on an application to our Government by the Bench of Justices for a loan for any purposes for which they are authorised to borrow money, Government would take into consideration, in dealing with the question whether they would sanction it or not, the fact that the Municipality has already had two exceptional loans, amounting to thirty lakhs, from the Supreme Government under the special Acts of the Legislature—the Bill of 1870, and the Bill we are now considering for a first time. The question appears to me to be one of the repeal of the Municipality's borrowing powers—a question not for the Government to consider so much as the Justices. It appears to me that the letter of the Government of India is more a restriction upon the Government than upon the Justices, for the Justices have already restrictions put upon them which I apprehend are sufficiently strict.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble—Sir,—This Bill is unpalatable to me, as I am happy to see it also is to all the members who have spoken upon the subject; but having regard to the absolute necessity of devising some means of liberating the Municipality from its present embarrassment, and considering that interest is accruing on the debts now due, I think it would be more advisable not to postpone the first reading of this Bill. I hope that by the representations to be made to the Supreme Government, as well as by the expression of opinion of the members of this Council to-day which they may gather from the report of these discussions, they will send us a favourable answer before this Bill, with its obnoxious clauses, is passed by this Council. I will therefore vote for the first reading, hoping that when the Bill comes on for future discussion it will do so under more favourable conditions than it does to-day.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I think it would be better to proceed with the Bill—at any rate, in its first stage, because then in the future we shall be in a better position to do quickly what is necessary.

The Bill was then read a first time.

It was moved and carried that it should be referred to a select committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Tucker, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy. It was directed that the report of the committee should be submitted within three days.

The Council then adjourned.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend Act XIII. of 1856.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the provisions of Bill No. 1 of 1872, a "Bill to amend Act XIII. of 1856," beg to report that they approve of the principle of the Bill.

A slight alteration has been made in the wording of lines 7 and 8 of Section III. to render the meaning clearer.

In Section VI. some words which seemed to be unnecessary have been omitted, some minor modifications have been effected, and a proviso has been added declaring that no pension shall be granted to a member of the Police force, who would not be entitled to any pension under Sections III. and IV. of this Bill, unless such member shall have actually served not less than five years in the force.

(Signed) H. P. ST. G. TUCKER.
" E. W. RAVENSCROFT.
" JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

We agree to this report, with the exception of the approval of the principle of Section VIII. of the Bill, on which question we desire to reserve our opinion.

(Signed) J. S. WHITE.
" MUNGULDAS NUTHOOBHOY.

30th January 1872.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HAJEE MAHOMED ABDOOL SATTAR.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Messrs Shapurjee and Thakurdas, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of time for six months in order to file his schedule. Insolvent, after filing his petition, was obliged to leave Bombay and could not return until last December. He has to examine about one hundred of his partnership books before he could prepare a separate schedule, and that would take him about six months. He had two partners in his business, but he wanted to file a separate schedule.

The Commissioner said the matter had already stood over for a very long time, and he could not grant the long adjournment asked for. Insolvent should obtain the consent of his partners, and for that purpose must serve notices upon them. If they had any objections, they might be made at the next Court day. The case was accordingly to stand over until next Court day.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RE VISHWANATH HURRICHUNDERJEE.

The Commissioner, on the case being called on yesterday, mentioned that he had received a letter from a person signing himself "Spectator," in which the writer stated that, if a proper amount of pressure and threats was used by the Court towards Atmaram, the father of Sumitrabaee, the insolvent's daughter-in-law, a great portion of the money would be forthcoming. It was a very improper letter to write, but his Lordship thought it right to mention it to counsel in the case.

Mr. Marriott said no doubt it was an extremely improper letter, but there might probably be some truth in it.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The insolvent obtained the benefit of the Act in 1863, but had not yet applied for a final certificate. By the vesting order of the Court, his estate was still under the management of the Official Assignee. In November last, the Master in Equity distributed the proceeds of certain ancestral property in which insolvent had a share amounting to Rs. 16,436, which stood in insolvent's name on the record in the Master's office. Insolvent applied for and received the above amount of his share, but instead of making it over to the Official Assignee, as he was bound by the vesting order to do, he appropriated it to his own use and did not account for it. The Official Assignee, therefore, obtained a warrant against insolvent for contempt of Court, under which insolvent had been arrested and confined in jail for the last three weeks. The matter now came up for enquiry before the Commissioner. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the Official Assignee; and Mr. Starling appeared to watch the case for Sumitrabaee, the insolvent's daughter-in-law. The insolvent appeared in person.

The insolvent, in his examination, admitted that he had received the money from the Master. He cashed the cheque at the New Bank of Bombay, paid some of his creditors and compounded with them, and kept the balance of the money, Rs. 10,000, with his daughter-in-law in the hope of being able some days afterwards to compound with the rest of the creditors. However, when he applied for the money to her in two or three days, she refused to return it and it still remained with her. Two or three witnesses were examined.

The Commissioner remarked the question was whether, after the explanation he had given, insolvent should be discharged or should be continued in jail. His story amounted to this. He received Rs. 16,000 from the Master, paid some costs of the suit, compounded with some of his creditors whom he paid out of the money, and kept the balance with his daughter-in-law for compounding with the rest of the creditors.

Mr. Marriott said he was not instructed to oppose insolvent's discharge from jail; but he must assist the Official Assignee in getting back the money and come up again next Court day.

The Commissioner told the insolvent that he discharged him from jail on one condition, that he should appear that day week, and meantime do his utmost to assist in getting back the money. On that condition, the Official Assignee did not press for his confinement. His Lordship thought it would be better for all parties if the Court heard no more of the matter. The case was ordered to stand over until next Court day, the 7th February, and then the final order would be given. Insolvent was now allowed to go and attend to his business, but he should assist the Official Assignee in getting back the money.

An affectionate Irishman once enlisted in the 75th Regiment, in order to be near his brother, who was a corporal in the 76th.

"Shon," said a Dutchman, "you may say what you please pout pad neighbours; I have had two vorst neighbours as never was. Mine pigs and mine hens come home wit dere ears split, and todder day two of them come home missing."

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Ruttonbai, woman, and Abdool Ally were yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain ornaments, belonging to one Abdool Cayoon Surruff Ally. Mr. Nusserwanjee conducted the prosecution; Mr. Cumroodeen for the defence.

Complainant said—I am a merchant, and have my shop near Jackria's Musjid. I live in Bhosaree Street. About a fortnight ago one Ruttonbai, woman, and a man named Abdool Ally came to my house about 8 a.m., on Friday the 5th inst., and asked me to lend them gold and silver ornaments, as they were about to join in a marriage procession. I gave them on loan four gold bangles and a pair of gold ornaments called *pochee*, and a gold ornament called *pan*; also a pair of silver *toda*—thus in all nine ornaments were lent to them. They promised to return the ornaments on the following day. On the following day I went to demand the ornaments, and they put me off then and afterwards from day to day. From information received by me I have reason to believe that two of the nine ornaments have been sold by the prisoners. I charge them with criminal breach of trust.

The magistrate admitted the prisoners to bail, and adjourned the case for further enquiry till to-morrow.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

On Tuesday night another of the pleasant concerts in connection with the Indo-British Institution was given in the boys' school. The room was crowded. In the first part of the programme there was little to admire beyond the pianoforte solos "Cambria" and "La Sonnambula," and the song by a lady, "Gentle Spring in sunshine clad." The comic singer was somewhat of a failure. The second part of the programme was much more pleasant, and a number of things were admirably done, the talent of the Institution evidently keeping their good wine to the last. "The Bridge" was very sweetly sung by a lady. "The Shakers," a selection from Artemus Ward, was humorously rendered by a gentleman who had evidently a kindly regard for the oddities of the sanctimonious elder. In the flute solo there were some good notes, but the instrument seemed in bad order and the flautist a little out of breath. "Grieve not for me" was sweetly sung by a lady whose warblings have often given pleasure to Indo-British Concert goers. Then came Benedict's duet, "The moon hath raised her lamp above." The young lady vocalist—whose first appearance this was at these concerts if we mistake not—sang admirably in time and voice, and proved herself an acquisition to our local musical talent. Her partner was scarcely less successful, and both finished amidst a round of hearty applause. The comic man was much more successful in his second appearance. His "Captain de Wellington Boots" and "Mrs. Jones' Musical Party" were hit off in first-rate style, and the singer was most vigorously applauded. Twice during the evening the children of the Indo-British gave specimens of their vocal powers in glees, which, with the exception of the somewhat too *prononcé* voice of the conductor, went very pleasingly. The accompaniments were as a whole successful. Mr. Tudor Trevor, we should observe, read an original composition describing the suspense attending the illness of the Prince of Wales. The originality was thoroughly appreciated, and the energetic secretary was nearly brought in for an *encore*. We believe a good sum was collected between the parts of the programme; and this we are glad to know, because the institution, which is of a most useful kind, is not exactly luxuriant as regards funds.

SPORTING.

SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

Horses entered for this Race should be at the Race Stand on Friday, the 2nd February 1872, at 4½ P.M., for the purpose of being aged and measured.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.
Bombay, 31st January 1872.

THE FALL OF A HOUSE.

The Loss of Four Lives, Necessity of a Building Act.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at Don Tar 3rd Street concerning the deaths of Assum Alladin and three others, who were dug out dead from the debris of a house that had fallen in Combad Cross Road, near Chinch Bunder, on the morning of Saturday last. Mr. Rienzi Walton said—I am a Civil Engineer, and at present Acting Executive Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay. I have examined the house No. 19 Combed Bowel Lane, and after a careful survey am of opinion that the immediate cause of the fall of a portion of it is due to the faulty construction of the "down take" pipe from the "nanees" (bath-rooms.) The "down take" pipe to this house was constructed in a manner similar to most in Bombay, namely, an unglazed earthenware pipe (of a material like native roof tiles) surrounded by mortar and so made to adhere to the side of the house. The house in question is a four storied one, constructed in the usual native style, namely, timber framing filled in with masonry. The situation of the "down take" pipe to which I allude was at or near the corner of the building; and from the portion left standing at the time of my examination, the different points of leakage from it were plainly visible. Wherever a leak had occurred the chunam or mortar had lost the adhesive qualities and resembled so much sand; the timber uprights which formed the corner perpendiculars and the cross timbers which came in contact with them were for the most part rotten; and to this I attribute the immediate cause of the occurrence, namely, that the leakage from the "down take" had percolated through the chunam which surrounded the timber work to the timber itself, and had at last rotted that away, and in consequence of the house having been built in the native style (that is, where the timber work is made to support the masonry,) the uprights having decayed that portion of the masonry dependent upon it fell, bringing down the wall-plates of the several floors, together with floors themselves. This house had not been reported as dangerous by the Inspectors of the Municipality. I attach no blame to the inspector of the district for such omission. It would be impossible for the inspector of the district to report every house in his district which has cracked walls, or which shews signs of decay, and no inspectorial attention can stop the recurrence of such occurrences as the one now being investigated, as they are solely due to faulty construction, and the want of professional supervision during the construction of the house, and unless the Municipality is invested with proper power to insist upon the adoption of good construction and good material in the erection of all houses for the future, we must expect to have houses falling down. If this house had been constructed under professional guidance, it is probable that the masonry would have been calculated to support the timber work and not *vice versa*; and the "down take" would have been fixed some inches from the side of the house, so that, in the event of a leak taking place it would have been immediately discovered. A "down take" pipe should be made of iron or some other material impervious to soakage. There is no section in the Municipal Act (Act 2 of 1865) which empowers intervention on the part of the Municipality in cases of faulty construction of houses. Municipal officers can only interfere in cases where houses appear dangerous and about to fall. The Municipal Act should, in my opinion, contain schedules for the thickness of walls for all buildings whether built in the European or native principle; and each floor of a new building should be passed by a Municipal officer before the next is commenced. Such supervision if entrusted to professional men would I believe put a stop to all chance of a repetition of such an occurrence as this one. The owner of the house is under my direction pulling down the remaining portion of it. It will at least cost Rs. 20,000 or 30,000 to rebuild the house properly. The native mode of house construction is in reality a very expensive one as they continually need extensive repairs, and are always dependant on the durability of the timber which form the framework. There are frequently cracks in the walls of native houses which do not affect the stability of the house, but cracks in the vicinity of an upright are always dangerous.

Bhaibai, woman, the owner of the house, was next examined, and the jury came to the conclusion that the deaths of the deceased were caused by suffocation, the result of their having been buried in the debris of a house that had accidentally fallen down.

THE BACK BAY SECTION OF THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

To the CONSULTING ENGINEER for Railways, Bombay.
Agent's Department, Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

Mr. Mathew to Agent, 138 of 1872.
Government Resolution, No. 2,155 of 1867.
12 Estimates.
7 Plans.

Sir,—With reference to Government Resolution 1,493 of 12th December 1871, I have now the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, copies of the papers noted in the margin, comprising the report of the Chief Resident Engineer on the proposals for the completion of the Baroda Railway to Colaba, together with his plans and estimates according to (1) the general plan desired in the above-named Government Resolution, and (2) an alternative general plan which we recommend under the circumstances should be preferred.

2. The total of the estimates according to the plan laid down in the Government Resolution is Rs. 12,11,474, and according to the alternative plan proposed by the Railway Company Rs 8,35,064, the difference in favour of the latter being Rs 3,76,410. But it will be observed that the estimates of the Railway Company include a refund of Rs. 43,405 to Government for works already executed and paid for by Government, whereas the refund under the Government plan is only Rs. 9,372; and if the two estimates are compared without these refunds, the difference in cost in favour of that of the Railway Company will be Rs. 4,10,443.

3. The chief variation between the two plans is that, under that of Government, the line is sunk to mean sea level for most of the distance in front of the Esplanade, and an overbridge is provided at Church Gate, whereas, under that of the Railway Company it is deemed sufficient to carry the line on the existing level in front of the Esplanade, and to give a level crossing instead of an overbridge at Church Gate.

4. After the time and correspondence which has passed, it is with much regret that I find myself, on deliberation, unable to concur in two main features of the plan, the adoption of which is now desired by Government, for the long delayed completion of the Baroda Railway to Colaba. I am obliged respectfully to dissent from the propositions for a sunk line, and for an overbridge at Church Gate, on the ground that those works scarcely seem really called for, would be in themselves, if carried out, unsatisfactory, and hardly appear practically worth the extra expenditure involved. I would invite attention to the arguments against them adduced by the Chief Resident Engineer in his report. He points out that, according to the plan you have forwarded to us, the sunk line is contingent upon the addition of new outside reclamation not yet commenced, and indefinite further delay would therefore have to be feared in carrying it out; that the sunk line would be, in other words, a deep trench across the Reclamation about 130 yards in front of the Band Stand, 68 feet wide at the top with the drawback of a parapet wall 4 feet high, and then the trains would be but imperfectly hidden; that the sunk line as marked on the Government plan would be 65 yards nearer the Band Stand than the railway on the level need be; that the drainage of the sunk line would be difficult and expensive; and that the sidings from the reverse curve leading into the cotton sidings would be on curves too sharp for our engines. I would further, with all deference, contend that the supposed nuisance to the town of a railway on the level in front of the Esplanade has been greatly exaggerated; that when the railway is completed, its location on the level, with a neat ornamental iron fence across the Reclamation, will be found in Bombay, as in a number of other towns in other parts of the world, to cause little or no annoyance to any one; that the trains, when the construction and extra Reclamation is finished, will not be numerous, and it can easily be arranged to run no goods trains between 5 and 7 P.M. if desired; and that the distance of the line from the new public buildings on the Esplanade, which are the nearest buildings, will be over 200 yards, and it may safely be said that persons on business in those buildings will to no appreciable extent be inconvenienced by the railway being on the level instead of being sunk. And, with regard to the over-bridge at Church Gate, I would submit that it will, as remarked by Mr. Mathew, be an unsightly structure at best, even with the sunk line, and that it is a position in which a wide level crossing will amply meet the requirements of the public. The crossing is not between two populous quarters of the town, as at Mazagon or Byculla, or between crowded wharfs and the native town, as at Elphinstone, but it is from the Church Gate road to a new outside ride and drive, which it is proposed to make for light through traffic along the sea shore of the Reclamation, and the parallel road, which will remain just inside the railway, will relieve the new outside road of much traffic. The permanent station at Church Gate should be erected 50 yards or so to the north of the present temporary station, so that the work can all be done clear of the level crossing, which would then only be closed to the road during the actual passage of trains, which, as before observed, would be few in number.

5. I solicit that the foregoing reasons may receive consideration, and that I may be informed if it is still the wish of His Excellency the Governor in Council to persevere with the project for a sunk line in front of the Esplanade, and an overbridge at Church Gate.

6. Adverting to the estimates, all or nearly all the permanent way material, including points and crossings, the roofings for Church Gate passenger station and the engine shed at Colaba, the superstructure for whatever overbridges are erected, the semaphore signals, weigh-bridges, turn-tables, cranes, water tank, water columns, &c., will be drawn from the materials at present in our stores and already paid for. The cast iron fencing will be made in Parell shops, unless we find that we can get such a price for our old iron in the market, as to render it better to sell it, and indent for iron fencing from England. The valuation of the Government buildings in the Gun Carriage premises I propose should be paid in iron roofing or bridge work for State Railways. Under these circumstances the net additional outlay of guaranteed capital will be reduced by from 4 to 4½ lakhs.

7. We have not deemed it advisable to propose to take over the Government permanent way already laid down in Back Bay, and we have estimated for steel rails for the whole of our line and sidings, as we have sufficient steel rails in store.

8. The permanent passenger station at Church Gate, according to the plan of the Company, is proposed to be of a design suitable for that locality, and affording more accommodation than is given by the existing temporary wooden station, as recent correspondence ending with Government Resolution 56 of 1872 has shown to be necessary. The permanent station should, as before explained, be built 50 yards or so north of the present site, so as to avoid interfering with the level crossing. The permanent passenger station at Colaba will be of a smaller design adapted to that situation. We shall submit designs for both these permanent passenger stations, if our general proposals in regard to them are approved.

9. Three foot-bridges across the railway in Back Bay have been inserted in the plan and estimates. These might be erected or not as Government may prefer. My own opinion is that foot-bridges in front of the Esplanade would be less convenient than foot level crossings.

10. I agree with the Chief Resident Engineer that if the general plan of the Company be adopted, it will be desirable that the height of the overbridge at the Cooperage should be 16 feet above rail level, and that the overbridge should be so constructed as to allow of four lines of rails beneath it, though of course two lines only are required at present. I am aware that the minimum height according to the standard Indian gauge is 14 feet 6 inches, but we have got a head-way of 16 feet at all our other bridges, which enables us to take higher loads if necessary, and it would be inconvenient to have an exception in Back Bay. The gradients of the road approach would be the same, 1 in 40 in either case, and the extra cost, about Rs. 39,000, is worth incurring.

11. In the plans and estimates it has been assumed that the Railway Company will occupy the 11 acres of reclaimed land in Back Bay, south of the Cooperage overbridge, in addition to the Gun Carriage premises of about 16 acres. The precise mode, however, in which the sidings on this land should be laid out, requires further consideration, and I am unable to pledge myself to the exact distribution of the sidings according to the plan now submitted, but if the G. I. P. Company are to send cotton to Colaba, and our own Stores Landing Depot is to be transferred there, we shall eventually want, so far as I can at present judge, not less accommodation than given the plan.

12. In conclusion, I would beg most respectfully to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council the expediency of relinquishing the idea of a sunk line and overbridge at Church Gate, and of settling the long-pending question of the completion of the Baroda Railway to Colaba, by accepting the arrangements now recommended by the Company, which, as pointed out by the Chief Resident Engineer, are generally in accordance with the scheme approved of by Government in 1867.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. CURREY,
Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

To C. CURREY, Esq., Agent.
Chief Resident Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 15th January 1872.

Sir,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 1,493 of 1871, copy received with your Memo. 6,194 of 1871, I have the honour to forward the estimates required for the completion of the approach through Back Bay to this Company's terminus on the plan proposed by the Consulting Engineer to Government.

2. The formation level of the line for a length of 2,550 feet has been taken at ordinary mean sea level 80·297 on the Town Hall datum. Overbridges at Church Gate and near the Cooperage have been provided of the width and heights laid down, and the lines to the Cotton Green and to the Gun Carriage terminus have been laid out as proposed.

3. It will be remembered that the sunken way is not a new proposal. It was put forward, but in a different form, by Colonel Trevor in June 1869. As then proposed it would really have hidden the railway trains, but the design was abandoned, as the works, it was found, would have cost a sum far in excess of the value of such an arrangement.

4. The advantages expected from the lowering of the line on the new design to mean sea level appear to be that the railway trains would be hidden from view and that the cost of overbridges would be reduced. But as there have to be ascending and descending grades between the Marine Lines and Colaba Cotton Green, the trains would be hidden only on the length between the Commodore's Bungalow and the Band Stand; and it will be seen by the estimates that the reduction in cost of the overbridges is of small account, whilst many disadvantages would result from the adoption of the low level.

5. In the first place, in the design for the low level line, the completion of an additional outside reclamation, which has not yet been commenced, and which will require about two years after commencement to complete, has been assumed. The new reclamation would require about 14 lakhs of cubic yards of filling, would cost about 10 lakhs of rupees, and as the work would have to be done before the railway could be laid on the low level, it would not be safe to count on finishing the terminus within the next three years.

6. The lowering of the road is estimated to cost Rs. 4,33,050, and for that sum a width for two lines of rails only could be obtained. At the present time two lines would be sufficient; but considering that the G. I. P. cotton will be delivered at Colaba when accommodation can be afforded, and that other traffic may be expected to increase, it would, I think, be a mistake to adopt a design which could not hereafter be altered without great loss to admit of the laying of additional lines. On the other portion of Back Bay, Government has resolved that the present width of land to be allowed for the railway is to be only 30 feet, but the sunken road to afford room for two lines of rails will require a width of 68 feet on surface.

7. To hide the trains a solid masonry parapet 4 feet above surface has to be added, and the top of the wall would be barely level with the tops of the engine chimneys and of the upper story third class carriages; and besides the solid wall across the Esplanade, the design has the further disadvantage that the sidings from the reverse curve at the top of the incline to the Cotton Green and towards Arthur Bunder would be on curves of 400 feet radius, round which the engines in use on this or the G. I. P. line would not pass.

8. The drainage of the line, 9·70 feet below the surface level of the reclamation, as proposed to be formed, would be difficult and costly, and particularly so in the monsoon, when mean sea level may be raised 12 to 18 inches higher than 80 297.

9. The overbridge near Church Gate Street, even with the low level line, would be an unsightly structure. Such a bridge on the higher level would still be more inconvenient, and considering that it would be for traffic to the outside road proposed on the reclamation, not yet commenced, and for the accommodation of traffic for which the new road inside the railway has already been constructed, I would submit that level-crossings and footways would be more suitable and more convenient.

10. With these plans and estimates I forward an alternative plan and estimate for the works on the same scale, but instead of a sunken way and a close wall, with the railway, as at present, on the surface of the reclamation, enclosed by a secure and ornamental iron railing, with one overbridge at the Cooperage, two footways over the line and two level crossings. On this plan the line of railway would be sixty-four lineal yards further from the Band Stand than the low level line and would enter the Cotton Green on a curve of 2,800, and have a fan of sidings on that ground.

11. The overbridge near the Cooperage, there cannot be any doubt, will be required, and it will be advisable to obtain permission to have the work proceeded with, as also the construction of the road between Colaba and the Wellington Fountain, so that rails may be laid across the old Colaba Road.

Instead of erecting the overbridge on the English standard dimensions, I would, for the reasons already given, ask sanction to build it for four lines of rails and 16 feet in clear height above rail level. The whole cost of the alteration would be Rs. 39,000.

12. Forming the Cooperage bridge as designed, with flat approaches and slopes to be covered with grass and flowering plants, the works, even on the higher level, may be rendered both ornamental and convenient without a sacrifice of the facilities likely to be required for the terminus traffic.

13. Five years ago—the 12th January 1867—the works for the reclamation for the railway approach through Back Bay were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 75 of 1867, and the works were soon afterwards proceeded with; but as the design adopted was in some respects objectionable, there was a discussion, which was then terminated by Government Resolution No. 2,155 of 1867, dated the 16th of October of that year.

I attach copy of the Resolution referred to and of the plan of the work then sanctioned, from which it will be seen that the design upon which the Back Bay works were carried out provided for outside as well as inside roads and for necessary crossings, and it will not, I think, be found that the last new plan provides more fully for public convenience than the original plan which was sanctioned, and the reclamation for which has been completed.

14. The original plan provided a space for a public road along Back Bay, and Government Resolution ordered that "a promenade—including a carriage drive riding road, and footpath, but not adapted for heavy traffic,—should be constructed outside the railway, and be made accessible by level-crossings."

15. Looking to the further time and outlay which the construction of the line on the lowered level would involve, the injury which would result from the carrying out of that project to the Cotton Green grounds, and to the slight advantage, if any, from the substitution of a solid wall and a ditch 68 feet wide by 10 feet deep, and which could only be crossed by overbridges across the Esplanade instead of a railway on surface across which there might be numerous level crossings, there are grounds for applying for permission from Government to complete the line on the design originally sanctioned.

16. Estimates and plans are also forwarded herewith for the other works common to both projects for the approach required to complete the way to and for the works at the Gun Carriage terminus, the total of the estimate for the line on level, excluding the enlargement of the Cooperage overbridge, being Rs. 8,35,064, and for the line with sunken way Rs. 12,11,474.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 16th October 1867.

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 2,912, dated 21st August 1867.

With reference to paragraph 9 of his letter No. 2,507 of the 23rd July 1867, and to the 5th paragraph of Government Resolution No. 1,694, dated 14th August, submits the Chief Resident Engineer's section for the inshore line, and estimate, amounting to Rs. 14,10,775, and his views on the subject as expressed in his letter No. 2,578 of the 1st August, forwarded with letter No. 3,484, dated 5th August, from the Agent.

RESOLUTION—Government consider that the section proposed by the Chief Resident Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is in some respects preferable to that already adopted by Government.

2. It is true that the Railway Company obtain an increased protection for their line at the expense of Government, on whom the expense of the repair of the carriage road, if injured by storms, would fall; but, on the other hand, it would be of great advantage to the city to get rid of the high stone barrier it was proposed to erect on the sea-face of the railway, and it would be more agreeable to have a public promenade on the edge of the Bay than one inside the railway line.

3. If, however, the plan now proposed by Mr. Mathew be adopted without modification, there will be a sea road it is true, but it will be cut off by the railway for the great traffic feeders, and will only be accessible at either end or by level crossings; it will therefore be comparatively useless except for through traffic, and the great line required to absorb the heavy traffic from all the intermediate districts will be wanting.

4. The advantages of a promenade beyond the railway are very great; and the Government of India in a recent communication have recognized the necessity of some such arrangement, if the railway lines is taken to Colaba, and have stated their willingness to sanction the outlay that may be needed to provide it.

5. Government are therefore of opinion that to meet as fully as possible the requirements of the case, the following arrangements should be made:—

1st.—A promenade—including a carriage drive, riding road, and footpath, but not adapted for heavy traffic—should be constructed outside the railway, and be made accessible by level-crossings; this would, in effect, be a breakwater, and would give in breadth what the barrier proposed provides in height.

2nd.—A road, as originally proposed, inside the railway, which should be handed over as soon as constructed to the Municipality for maintenance; this road will take all the heavy traffic and will not be cut off by the railway from the town.

6. On the basis Colonel DeLisle should obtain and submit fresh plans and estimates. The saving that it is stated would be effected by adopting Mr. Mathew's section is about 5 lakhs, and sanction to any further outlay that may be needed in carrying out these views will be applied for, and will no doubt be accorded by the Government of India. The Esplanade Fee Fund, which has a considerable balance at disposal, may also reasonably be called on to assist.

(Signed) M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. Hogg, Commissioner of Police, made a raid into all the gambling houses in Calcutta a few days ago.

During the year 1870-71 a sum of Rs. 1,04,120 was expended by private individuals in the North-Western Provinces on works of public utility.

The Governor-General has fixed fifteen rupees, as the value of every barrel or sack of flour of 200lbs. for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act.

During last year the quantity of teak timber exported from Maulmein was 54,377 tons against 56,671 tons in the previous year, and of rice 46,070 tons against 30,622 tons.

Twenty-five rupees a month is high pay for a cooly, and yet even at this rate sufficient hands cannot be hired to gather in the rice in Pegu. The result, it is feared, will be a deficient out-turn.

Betel-Nut.—We see it stated that the Mysore Government derives an annual revenue of Rs. 45,000 from excise on betel-nut.—*Indian Daily News.*

Local Fund Cess at Mysore.—We learn that the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, have sanctioned experimentally the imposition of a local fund cess in the unsurveyed talooks of Mysore in substitution of the plough tax cess.—*Ibid.*

Sericulture in British Burmah.—From the report on sericulture in British Burmah, lately submitted to the authorities, it would seem that the experiment is hardly worth prosecution, as the product, though meeting a ready and remunerative sale on the spot, cannot hold its own in foreign markets.

At the end of the year 1871, out of the 616 Covenanted Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, 100 were absent on leave. Of these, seven were employed under the Government of India, 45 in Bengal, 32 in the North-Western Provinces, 11 in the Punjab, 3 in Oudh, and 2 in the Central Provinces.

Death in the N. W. Provinces.—During the month of November last the death-rate in the North-Western Provinces was 2·27 per thousand, or a total of 67,447 deaths in a population of 29,588,653. Of these 56,913 deaths are returned under the head of fever, and 120 under that of snake-bites and wild animals.

Antidote for Scorpion Stings.—Mr. Strachan, the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind, makes mention of the following in his Diary for the week ending 11th instant:—"Carbolic acid seems a good remedy for scorpion sting. I have treated seven cases with it. Four were of our own workmen, and taken at once they did not stop work for an hour."

Official Movements in Sind.—Sir William Merewether, it is expected, will leave Jacobabad for Central Sind about the end of this month. Mr. R. White, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, is at Jacobabad, and we learn that he will leave for Sukkur about the beginning of February. Colonel Lambert, the Collector of Kurrachee, is still moving in the Sehwan district.—*Sindian,* Jan. 26.

The Petroleum Wells of Burmah promise after all to become a success. Even at the depths at which the shafts are at present sunk, the yield covers the working expenses; but the native workmen accustomed to those operations declare that no true spring has yet been struck, and that the oil at present obtained is only that which has trickled in from cracks of the rocks through which the boring passed. When "ile" is really "struck," they say that it wells up with a simmering sound; and that it will be struck if the shaft is only carried on to thrice the present depth they do not doubt.

Recruiting for the Beyla Belligerents.—We hear that a British subject was on the 24th instant put in *durance vile* for endeavouring to induce persons to enlist for service under the banners of one of the parties who are now fighting, in that debateable ground, Western Beloochistan, situated somewhere between the sea and Beyla. For some time past people have been going about promising large pay to those who would proceed to Sonmeeanee where they were to receive an advance and have their pay fixed. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the bait did not take, and we believe not a single recruit was blinded by the false assurances held out. It would not be out of place for the authorities to give warning that any person who joins either sides of the belligerents will not hereafter be entitled to any assistance, or redress from Government should they hereafter seek for it, either in shape of non-receipt of pay, or compensation for wounds or loss of limbs, &c.—*Our Paper,* Jan. 26.

The Viceregal Council.—The following is the list of business which was to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to be held on Tuesday:—1. The Hon. Mr. Stephen to present the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter. 2. Also to present the second report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the Law of Evidence.—*Englishman,* Jan. 29.

Standing on his Dignity.—At the Police Court on Saturday last, one Rajendronarain Deo was charged before Mr. McGregor, the Northern Division Magistrate, with having used abusive and threatening language towards Coomar Grindranarain Deo, a relation. He denied the charge, but was fined Rs. 25, and ordered to be bound down in his own recognisance for Rs. 500 to keep the peace for six months. The defendant was highly indignant at being fined in such a small amount, which he considered was a disgrace to a person in his condition, and stated that he had come prepared to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, at the same time producing a currency note for that amount. He declined to sign his recognisance unless the fine was augmented, but after some time, and finding he would not be allowed to leave the Court, he signed the bond.—*Ibid.*

"Anyt'ing bite you dar?" inquired one Dutchman of another, while engaged in angling. "No, not'ing at all." "Vell!" returned the other, "not'ing pite me, too."

The regular routine of clerkly business ill suited the literary tastes and the wayward, though innocent habits of our essayist. Once, at the India House, one in authority said to him—"I have remarked, Mr. Lamb, that you come very *late* in the morning." "Yes, sir," replied the wit, "but I go away *early* in the afternoon." The oddness of the excuse silenced the reprover, who turned away with a smile.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT COLUMN.

CAMP No. 7, 19TH JANUARY 1872.

There has been no renewal of hostilities since the date of my last letter, and I have nothing more exciting to write about than Commissariat arrangements and the difficulties experienced in pushing on stores and provisions to the front. Every step in advance renders the task of feeding the troops more difficult; and our force is weakened by the necessity of leaving guards at the different stages on the road. The first march out of Tipai Mukh is to No. 5, a wretched place for a camp, as it consists merely of a clearance of barely a couple of acres on the spur of a hill overlooking the Tipai river. The space is cramped and confined to a degree, and hemmed in all round by dense bamboo and forest trees; but the principal drawback is the scarcity of water,—a small basin in the rock, filled from a tiny well which trickles in at the rate of one gallon per hour, constituting the whole supply for the fighting men, camp-followers, and elephants. It has been found necessary to place a sentry over the water to ensure economy and cleanliness in its use; and the fountain is guarded most religiously, no one being permitted to approach unless bare-footed,—the ceremony of washing the feet before stepping on to the basin being strictly enforced. The elephants have to be watered out of *chungas*, or hollow bamboos, out of which the partitions at the knots have first been knocked out; these constitute our sole water vessels in Looshai-land, and are only one of the many uses to which we have already adapted the bamboo. In the expectation of an attack, the post of No. 5 has been more or less fortified; a breastwork of bags of *atta*, strengthened on the outside by a few bamboo skewers, having been thrown up; this simple defence is considered sufficient to keep out Looshais; however, it has not yet been put to the proof. This charming spot is held by a small body of the 42nd A. L. I., under an officer whose calm and uneventful existence is only troubled by the daily duty of storing supplies and the cares of camp conservancy. From No. 5 the road leads by a gradual ascent to No. 6, following the ridge of the chain over-looking the Tipai river. The road is good on the whole; and although the rise is considerable, there are very few really steep places. Whenever the ascent seemed likely to prove too stiff for laden elephants, steps have been cut in the side of the hill, strengthened by logs of wood, supported by strong wooden pegs; and it is amusing to watch the slow but steady way in which the huge beasts climb up the stairs provided for them, always proving the stability of each step with their trunks before committing their entire weight to it. All this work has had to be done by the men themselves, who have become no less adepts in the use of axe and shovel than they have proved themselves with their Enfields. This war is indeed being fought with the spade: every inch of the road has been made by sheer hard work with pick-axe and hoe,—a track through the tangled jungle being first cleared with *kookrie* and hatchet. Nearly one hundred miles of good road have already been made through the most difficult country in the world; and although the work has been excessive, there has not been a single grumble; on the contrary, Punjabi and Ghoorka have vied with each other in cheerful alacrity and readiness to turn their hands to any work that might be required of them. In most cases a Looshai path has been followed; in some places the track of a herd of wild elephants; this is opened out by the Sappers, who trace the road for the others, and the regimental fatigue-parties follow up and complete the work. To give an idea of the arduous nature of the work, I may simply mention that mountain torrents have been bridged with substantial structures capable of bearing laden elephants; strong causeways have been thrown up across swamps and boggy bottoms; acres of dense bamboo and tangled cane-brake have been cleared for the sites of camps; enormous rocks have been blasted, and vast forest trees felled by the thousand; and, in addition to all this, large godowns for Commissariat stores, stockades, and earthworks have been thrown up at every encampment. This is in truth the real Camp of Exercise; and if the fighting has not been very severe, the exposure and work have been both great and incessant, whilst the experience gained, alike by officers and men, will prove most valuable. The former have learnt to discard almost every article which they have hitherto looked upon as indispensable; clean linen and changes of raiment, toilet necessaries, books and writing materials, the commonest articles of shelter and furniture, ordinary culinary appliances, even decent food and drink,—are now things of the past. It is to be hoped that in the desire to harden both officers and men, things have not been pushed too far; and there are already signs in the daily-increasing sickness-returns of the sudden strain being too much for most constitutions. For a few days this more than Spartan severity of training may not do much harm, but it must tell after a few months' duration, and the expedition has been going on for three months already. Arrival in camp after a heavy day's march by no means implies cessation from labour; in fact to many the hard work is only beginning. Every inch of ground has to be reclaimed from the forest or rank vegetation with which it is covered; temporary sheds of bamboo, thatched with wild plantain and palm leaves, must be run up, open spaces must be cleared in front of the picquets, rubbish and fallen timber must be removed before the weary soldier can expect to stretch his limbs preparatory to cooking his hard-earned meal. Our camps are generally very picturesque. Quaint leafy wigwams nestling under the shelter of huge forest trees, whose vast girth defies the axe, extend in long lines along the banks of a brawling mountain torrent falling merrily over moss-grown boulders; the whole overshadowed by tall hills, "clad in garments of green," rising abruptly from the water's edge. Tired by the toil of the day, and lulled by the music of the waters, we sink to sleep and dream of home and beauty, only to be rudely awakened by a chorus of coughing and sneezing, and other curious sounds which proclaim the prevalence amongst us of bronchitis and catarrh.

The above description applies to encampments like those of Tipai Mukh and the Towee Boom, which are situated in hollows on the banks of the above-named streams. Very different are camps Nos. 6 and 9, which are perched on high ridges, overlooking extensive tracts of heavily-wooded hill country, with far-off glimpses of the Tipai and its affluents, glittering like silver threads in the valleys far below. From these vantage points immense *jhooms* can be seen in every direction, revealing the existence of a numerous and industrious population. From No. 6—an elevation of 3,200 feet—the view in the early morning is very fine; the valleys are entirely filled with a sea of silver mist, rolling up the hillsides in fleecy billows, resembling the finest cotton wool; whilst here and there a steep peak, tinged to a delicate pink by the rising rays, rears its head proudly above the floating vapour. Very raw and cold are these camps at night and in the early morning, and the dew fall is something astonishing; but as the sun gets higher and dispels the morning mists, the air becomes much warmer than would be expected at such altitudes. Camp No. 9 is about a mile beyond Daidoo, a prettily situated village, which the Looshais burned and evacuated on the approach of our troops; and the shelter of the houses was much missed by the men, as a tremendous shower came down on our arrival, and every one was drenched—an unpleasant experience on the top of a hill 3 800 feet in height.

Facing the camp, from which it is separated by the valley of the Tipai, at about a distance of two miles, runs a bold ridge, its summit occupied by a large Looshai village situated above some extensive *jhooms*, and here the chief Poyboy was said to be waiting our advance. At first the villagers announced their intention to oppose us should we persist in coming on, but wiser counsels appear to have prevailed. Advices from the front state that on the 18th instant the General, with the 44th and the artillery who arrived at No. 9 the day before, descended the hill to the Tipai river, a descent of about 2,000 feet. After crossing the river, the force had not gone far when about 100 armed Looshais appeared in front to remonstrate; the General explained to them that if they remained friendly no harm would be done to them, whereupon they made themselves scarce. The force pushed on upon old Looshai path, extremely steep and very trying for the artillery elephants. After an ascent of 2,850 feet of utterly unmade road, broken and precipitous in the extreme, which Captain Blackwood's elephants scrambled up in a manner perfectly miraculous, the village was reached and here the camp was fixed. The village, which is called Chipoi, is at an elevation of 4,200 feet. The houses are quite new, and officers and men are in first-class quarters. The force halts here for about two days. A rumour has been received, which I give for what it is worth, that Poyboy has been deposed by his followers, who, with the fate of Kholell before their eyes, are anxious to keep on good terms with us, the chief on the other hand wanting to fight.

Since the suspension of hostilities, the different camps from No 7 upwards have been more or less filled with Looshais, anxious to see the strangers with whom they have been fighting so recently. They bring with them poultry and eggs, and a few extra delicacies in the shape of smoked puppies and kittens, which they barter readily for salt and cloth. To their surprise no great demand has yet arisen for their canine hams, although a few have been disposed of to our Kukie coolies. They are very independent in their dealings, and do not seem to care at all for money, but are very glad to get salt in exchange for the commodities which they bring. A sort of *nirick* has been fixed by mutual consent; a pair of silk *pujamas* fetching two ducks, and a yard of white cloth suitable for *puggries* is considered the equivalent of a fowl. They stare at all they see with the proverbial stolidity of the savage, but without any appearance of stupidity. The younger men have no hair at all on their faces, and the elders, truculent-looking old ruffians, can only boast a few straggling bristles at the corners of their lips, and a sparse tuft on their chins. Their dress consists of a cloth thrown loosely over one shoulder and falling about their knees in petticoat-like folds; this, combined with their beardless faces, gives them a strangely feminine appearance, which is further heightened by their practice of paring their hair in the middle and tying it up in a big chignon secured behind with a bodkin of bone or silver. Round their necks they wear a necklace of a few copper coins and often a tiger's tooth mounted in silver, and suspended by a strip of tiger skin from their shoulder falls a bag containing pipe and tobacco and other little necessaries, the mouth of which is protected from the rain by a cover of skin, generally that of their long haired goats, and singularly resembling a Highlander's sporran.

The Commissariat are making strenuous efforts to supply the troops in front with provisions; stores are being poured in to No. 9, sufficient to enable a force of 600 men to move on with at least ten days' supplies in hand: it has been found advisable to reduce the rations allowed to both soldiers and camp-followers. The full ration, viz., 1 seer of *atta* or rice, is very rarely eaten, and much waste occurs, whereas by reducing it to three-quarters of a seer daily, it is believed no serious diminution will take place in the amount really consumed by each man, and the saving in carriage will be appreciable. On the other hand, *goor* and condiments will be issued on a more liberal scale than they have hitherto been. A reduction in the scale of food for the elephants employed with the column appears less advisable. The animals are getting exceptionally hard work, and fodder is often very difficult to procure. And then only of indifferent quality, and at some of the camps the water-supply is very scant and bad. Under these circumstances, to reduce the amount of grain for the elephants seems bad policy, but I suppose it is absolutely necessary. The Bhutan campaign killed off two hundred elephants; the Looshai Expedition will probably finish off the remainder, and hasten that extinction of the race which many confidently predict to be nearly near at hand.

Whilst on the subject of elephants, I may mention that a party of police sent out from Tipai Mukh to bring after the two elephants driven off by the Looshais on the 26th ultimo came upon one of them in the jungle; but the beast was quite wild, and charged her would-be captors repeatedly; since then she and her companion are reported to have joined a wild herd, and will probably never be recovered. The police party came upon the bodies of three of the missing mahouts, leaving only two unaccounted for. As these were mere boys of ten or twelve years of age, it is presumed that they have been carried off as captives by the Looshais.

I was very near forgetting to give you an account of a very interesting Looshai monument, the tomb of the great Chieftain Vonpilal, who died in 1868. It was supposed at the time that the desire to obtain some human skulls to bury with him, according to a pious Looshai custom of providing their deceased friend with slaves in the other world, prompted the first Cachar raids. I can only describe the tomb at second-hand, as I had no opportunity of visiting it personally. It is situated on the summit of a high hill about three miles from Camp No. 9, and consists of two large slabs of stone placed horizontally on the ground, within a circle of posts, the top of each post being crowned with the skull of some beast—elephants, buffaloes, metna, tigers; almost

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every animal known in these parts, down to cats and dogs, finding its representative. The human skulls are supposed to be interred with the body. A rubber-tree is planted at the head of the tomb, and a post at the other end has suspended to it a set of fetters intended for the feet of the captives whom the deceased chieftain may secure in the happy hunting grounds. A curious place, truly!—*Pioneer.*

The following order has been issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Head-Quarters' Camp, Gurgaon, 26th Jany. 1872.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that General officers will draw the serious attention of all under their command to the *neglect* of the rules laid down for guidance of troops in the "Umpire Rules," which has lately occurred, and which has caused considerable embarrassment and confusion. His Excellency desires it to be understood that he holds commanders of regiments responsible that Rules 5, 6, 7, and 17 are rigidly acted up to; and they must be directed to cause all rules which apply to troops taking part in manœuvres to be read to each company whenever it parades for such a purpose.

The following mistakes, committed at different times and by different corps, have been noticed by the Commander-in-Chief, and they are published in view to their avoidance for the future:—

Cavalry moved fast when a slower pace would have sufficed.

Supports to guns placed too close to them when in action, and unnecessarily exposed to fire of artillery.

Cavalry halted in column, or forming line at a walk, under effective fire of artillery.

Due effect not given to the order of 16th December last, relating to artillery; in consequence of which batteries have been sub-divided to an extent which tended to diminish their power.

Waggons and spare carriages not sufficiently in communication with batteries.

Changes of position of batteries in action too frequent to admit of effective fire.

Limbers and wagons not placed sufficiently under cover, when guns are in action, and often closer than was necessary.

Guns opening fire without due attention to laying.

Infantry defending crests of a position, not posted on the reverse slope, until required to be advanced.

Defensive positions taken up without reference to the number of troops available.

Attacks made on a position without any previous reconnaissance, and before the enemy had been shaken by artillery fire.

Attacks made on the front of a position when the flank was easily assailable.

Columns of infantry and cavalry halted under fire of infantry, or effective fire of artillery, without object.

Lines of infantry advancing without the support of any threatened flank attack, or of an overwhelming fire of artillery, to attack lines of infantry of equal strength strongly posted behind good shelter.

Skirmishers advancing to quickly and firing too rapidly without proper aim, or lingering over open ground, with cover a short distance in front.

Clusters of skirmishers collecting behind cover only sufficient to shelter one or two men.

Skirmishers covering the attack on a position, ceasing fire before their own front was covered by the advancing line or column, and failing to move rapidly to the flank of the attack so as to assist in the general movement.

The attacking line or column following too close in rear of its advancing line of skirmishers.

The Commander-in-Chief requests that advantage may be taken of every favourable opportunity during the manœuvres to ease both cavalry and infantry, by dismounting the former and allowing the latter to lie down.

The Commander-in-Chief requests that every officer in the force may be directed to make a copy of such portions of this memo. as apply to the arm of the service to which he belongs.

The following intelligence has reached Government from Brigadier-General Brownlow, C.B., from Camp via Demagiree, 21st January 1872.—Latitude 23 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds. Longitudes 92 degrees 39 minutes. Lall Jeeka ten miles north of Sylhoo Savoong. Attacked and occupied this village to-day; it contained upwards of 300 houses, and belongs to one of Savoong's sons, whose name it bears. Naturally a strong position, it had been elaborately stockaded, and, without artillery, might have cost us many lives, but Colonel Hill's guns at a thousand yards had a most salutary effect. We are now on the borders of Sukpilall, whose villages we see within two marches of us."

DACOITY IN THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged by your giving the following a short space in a corner of your valuable journal, for the information of the public, that it may attract the attention of the proper authorities, possessing the power of quelling the disturbances now occasioned in most of the quarters of the suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.

On Sunday last, at about midnight, a gang of dacoits, consisting of about 20 men, having broken through the front door of the house of one Jogi Talini at Bally, entered her house with a great uproar. The woman, almost thunder-struck, stood in a corner of her room, where she kept concealed in a hole in the wall a certain sum of money, and earnestly but vainly begged and besought the ruffians, with tears in her eyes, not to hurt her person, but to content themselves only with robbing her of all her jewels, &c., intending thereby to protect her honour.

The rogues, not satisfied with their then plundered goods, carried their atrocities to the last extremity, by peremptorily ordering their victim to give way at once, and deliver to them whatever she still held. For want of ready compliance with their order, the exasperated badmashes lopped off her left hand with a dagger, and as soon as she tumbled down senseless on the ground, one of the dacoits, immediately putting his hand into the hole, took away what it contained.

Having committed so much havoc and outrage, they marched out like soldiers with a pretty large booty on their shoulders, without the least fear and hesitation, towards the railway station, and passed with impunity and without molestation.

The case is now under investigation before the Magistrate of Howrah by the police-officers who are known to be most active in apprehending innocent parties who may happen to walk out of their houses on some urgent business.

Again, on Thursday last, at about half-past 1 a.m., in the house of one Joychand Gangooly, at North Baranagar, on this side of the river, just in the vicinity of the Borneo Company's gunny manufactory, and nearer to where Dr. Waldie resides, a company of about a similar number of badmashes approached the place, and, finding the front door of the house shut, advised one of their companions to climb up the brick-built wall round the compound, and then, by jumping down, open the door to the rest.

As soon as the door was thus opened, the fellows entered the house like a torrent, and began to kick on the door of the room where old Joychand slept, who having heard the noise, asked about the matter, and was told in reply that they were his babas. The innocent and timid old man immediately opened the back door, and, catching hold of the hand of his wife and another matron, ran away, with all imaginable secrecy and rapidity, without further uttering a single word, leaving the house and all his property to the mercy of the ruffians.

Thus the old man saved himself, his bedcompanion, and another relation, by timely flight to the back of a mudi-khanah shop.

Besides these, numerous burglaries are almost of nightly occurrence in most of the quarters of the north suburban town and the suburbs of Howrah. The greatest wonder is, that not a single police-officer can be seen on the spot at such times of need. What becomes of them at such critical junctures nobody knows. As soon as the thieves or dacoits disappear with their stolen or plundered goods, our bold chowkeydar is sure then to come to the house of the victim, and boast a good deal to the effect that, fortunately for the thief, he was not present at the time on the spot, nor received any timely notice whatever of the matter previously. Further, he begins at last to relate his past exploits.

Under these circumstances, the inhabitants of the north suburban town justly tremble at the approach of night, because their lives and property are at stake every moment.

Our Government is indeed very kind to adopt every measure to prevent the prevalence of malarious diseases, but if people be deprived of their rest in the night after the troubles of the whole day, every measure will certainly prove abortive, and no doubt a horrible plague will soon appear, and sweep off the place at once of all its residents.

We earnestly wish to bring this melancholy state of affairs to the notice of our Bengal Government for some prompt remedy of all such wrongs, sufficient to bring back to our memory the troubles of our deceased ancestors from the rigid hands of the people then known by name of Burgies during the late Mahomedan dynasty.

Trusting the insertion of these lines in a corner of your widely circulated journal cannot fail to produce the desired effect,

A. N. R. C.

Dackinsore, January 15, 1872.

Paddy's Dream.—I have often laughed at the way an Irish help we had at Barn-taple once fished me for a glass of whiskey. One morning he says to me—"Oh, yer honour," says he, "I had a great drame last night intirely—I dramed I was in Rome, tho' how I got there is more than I can tell; but there I was, sure enough; and as in duty bound, what does I do but go and see the Pope. Well, it was a long journey, and it was late when I got there—too late for the likes of me; and when I got to the palace I saw priests, and bishops, and cardinals, and all the great dignitaries of the Church a coming out; and sais one of them to me, 'How are ye, Pat Moloney?' sais he; 'and that spalpeen yer father, bad luck to him, how is he?' It startled me to hear me own name so sudden, that it came mighty nigh waking me up, it did. Sais I, 'Your riverence, how in the world did ye know that Pat Moloney was me name, let alone that of me father?'—'Why, ye blackguard,' sais he, 'I knew ye since ye was knee-high to a goose, and I knew yer mother afore ye was born.'—'It's good right yer honour has then to know me,' sais I.—'Bad manners to ye,' sais he, 'what is it ye are afther doing here at this time o' night?'—'To see his Holiness the Pope,' sais I.—'That's right,' sais he; 'pass on, but leave yer impudence with yer hat and shoes at the door.' Well, I was shown into a mighty fine room where his Holiness was, and down I went on me knees. 'Rise up, Pat Moloney,' sais his Holiness; 'ye're a broth of a boy to come all the way from Ireland to do yer duty to me; and it's dutiful children ye are, every mother's son of ye. What will ye have to drink, Pat?' (The greater a man is, the more of a rael gintleman he is, yer honour, and the more condescending.)—'What will ye have to drink, Pat?' sais he.—'A glass of whiskey, yer Holiness,' sais I, 'if it's all the same to ye.'—'Shall it be hot or cold?' sais he.—'Hot,' sais I, 'if it's all the same, and gives ye no trouble.'—'Hot it shall be,' sais he; 'but as I have dismissed all me servants for the night, I'll just step down below for the taykettle;' and wid that he left the room, and was gone for a long time; and jist as he came to the door again he knocked so loud the noise woke me up, and, by jabers! I missed me whiskey entirely! Bedad, if I had only had the sense to say 'Nate, yer Holiness,' I'd a had me whiskey sure enough, and never known it warn't all true, instead of a drame." I knew what he wanted, so I poured him out a glass. "Won't it do as well now, Pat?" said I. "Indeed it will, yer honour," says he, "and my drame will come true, after all. I thought it would, for it was mighty nateral at the time, all but the whiskey."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other varieties. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

EXPENSIVE TIGER KILLING.

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—

"I see that Colonel Christie, the gallant tiger-slayer of the Neilgherries, has actually awakened, and though he did not succeed in killing the tiger, managed to put his shikaree in jail. The *South of India Observer* seems to think that a 'tiger-slayer' is required on the Neilgherries. I, however, beg to differ from this opinion, and hope I may be excused for asking why, in the name of all that is wonderful, the inhabitants of the Hills, a place where in truth there are not nearly as many tigers as in other parts of India, should have so well paid an officer to defend them from the ravages of these animals. The *Observer* says 'they increase fast.' Well here is Colonel Christie, who, I suppose, from the fact of his holding this appointment, is a skilled hand at finding and destroying the striped species, has only killed eight tigers on the Neilgherries during the last four years—so that, allowing the Colonel's pay to be Rs. 1,000 per mensem, (perhaps it is more) each of his tigers has cost Government the neat little sum of Rs. 6,035, *i.e.*, including the Cutcherry reward. The only '*damage*' done by these expensive animals was the destruction of a few burgher and toda cattle, for which I am sure the residents of the Hills should be grateful, for they can but agree in saying that these half wild brutes are becoming a perfect pest. The *Observer* seems to fear the chance of one or more of these handsome cats that costs so much to kill, becoming man eaters. Where and how long ago has this happened on the Neilgherries? And how many human beings have tigers killed there during the last ten years? Can this instructive little journal inform us? If it is absolutely necessary to rid the Neilgherries of tigers, surely a far cheaper and more effectual way would be to increase the Government reward. Were it three times what it is at present, private individuals would take more trouble to kill these animals, so doing away with a merely nominal and expensive appointment. I should suppose Government would find no difficulty in employing so faithful and old a servant as Colonel Christie, if they are determined he shall earn his rupees."

THE HYDERABAD COAL FIELDS.

Two or three years ago, when Mr. Hardy Johnson, C.E., was appointed Secretary to the P. W. D. of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, reports were made of the discovery of coal in the Chanda, Sastee and Wurda districts. Mr. Johnson advised Sir Salar Jung to lose no time in procuring the means of ascertaining the extent of the coal country. A professional miner (the late Mr. Coulson,) was brought out from England, and his working was so far successful that, on his death another Superintendent was sent for, and the search for coal has since been prosecuted with great energy. From details gathered from letters to the Hyderabad authorities, it would appear that the results are highly satisfactory. Mr. White, the Superintendent, has written to say, that on "boring" and "shafting" No. 8 pit at Sastee, to the south of the Wurda, he came upon fifty feet six inches of coal in *one seam*, and below, 19ft. 6 inches of sandstone. There was also a seam in No. 2 pit, and at pit No. 4 a seam of 11 feet 6 inches was discovered. He further stated that a great deal of water was met with in sinking the shafts. In a letter dated December last Mr. White states that the operations were still going on. Mr. Fredden, of the Geological Survey, was at Sastee, engaged in surveying, and had recommended that other holes should be sunk, at intervals, in the Deltas of numerous streams, to prove the coal beds. The area over which the coal extends, tested by actual boring, is five square miles, and it is calculated that there are 15 feet of workable coal over the whole of it. In short the quantity in the Sastee fields, allowing for loss in working, is estimated at 132,400,000 tons of good, average Indian steam coal. On the arrival of this last letter from the coal fields, Sir Salar Jung at once increased the salary of the Superintendent, Mr. White, and ordered a bonus of one month's salary to be given to each *employ* on the coal fields. The public will doubtless look forward with interest for further information regarding these discoveries, and as Mr. Blandford of the Geological Survey is in the district, it is to be hoped that we shall soon hear some authentic particulars as to the quality of the coal.—*Madras Mail.*

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has done what we wish all newspaper correspondents would condescend to do,—he has sent the Budget of the country to which he is accredited in "dry figures," arranged in a table, and without comment. Consequently, it is intelligible as far as it goes. It appears that the ordinary revenue of France for 1872 will be £97,174,500, and the total expenditure, including everything, local as well as general, £109,438,000, leaving a deficiency of £12 263,500 to be made up by new taxes. Reductions have been made, particularly one of £2,809,800 on public works, but £3,025,100 have been added to the Ministry at War, and the total of the enormous sum is thus expended:—

Interest and Dead Weight	£44,393,5 0
War	18,002,0 0
Marine	5,906,700
Justice	1 343 000
Foreign Affairs	499,400
Interior	5,975,300
Finance	811,60
Education, Worship, and Art	3 815 500
Agriculture and Commerce	612 400
Public Works	5,225,000
Collection of Taxes	9,533,500
Departments	12,825,000
Deductions	465,100
Total	£109,438,000

—*Spectator.*

HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT BOLTON.

A LIONTAMER TORN TO PIECES.

Bolton, Thursday, Jan. 4.

A dreadful affair took place last night at Mander's Wild Beast Menagerie, which was exhibiting in Market-square. Massarti, the lion-tamer, was going through a performance about half-past ten o'clock with five male lions, when one of the animals struck him with its paw and he fell upon one knee. He turned round and struck at it with a sword he had in his hand, when another lion placed its paw upon his legs, holding him down and tearing the leopard's skin from his breast. Four of the lions then attacked him, but Massarti kept cool, and struck at them with his sword. They knocked him to the other end of the caravan, when he fired his revolver—which was loaded with blank cartridge—three times amongst them. Whilst this was going on, the greatest excitement prevailed amongst the spectators, who greatly retarded the authorities in their efforts to rescue the lion-tamer. The performance in which the shocking affair occurred was a special one, and it had not been deemed necessary to prepare hot irons, as is customary before Massarti entered the den. Irons were heated, however, but nearly ten minutes elapsed before the man could be got out; he was then frightfully mangled, the back part of his scalp being torn away, and lumps of flesh bitten out of his thighs. He raised his head to show that he was still alive, and remarked on his way to the infirmary that he was done for. He died almost as soon as he had been admitted to that institution. He was in liquor at the time of the accident, but not drunk. The lion which attacked him bit him on Monday, and he had often told his wife that he was afraid of it. Nine years ago, whilst engaged in Liverpool as a keeper of lions, he had one of his arms torn off, two lions attacking him, but on that occasion the lions were driven off by heated irons. Massarti—whose proper name was John McCarty—was born at Cork, and was 33 years of age. He has left a widow, but no children. An inquest was held on his body to-day, when a verdict of "Misadventure" was returned, the jury adding that they felt it to be their bounden duty to express their entire disapprobation of the reckless custom of so-called tamers performing in the dens where ferocious animals are caged up.—*Daily News.*

BURMESE COURTSHIP.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

Rangoon, Nov. 14.

The Burmese are Buddhists, and Buddhism has nothing to do with marriage. In other words, marriage is contrary to the principles of the Buddhist religion. The true Buddhist is supposed to endeavour to escape from the universe of being from a succession of transmigrations of the soul which would otherwise continue for ever. The Buddhist priest not only leads a life of celibacy, but will not sanctify the marriage tie by his presence at a wedding. He has too much pity for those who marry or are given in marriage, and who are thus unable to escape from unending transmigrations. The result is that the young people have it all their own way, and the parents as little as the priests prevent their thoroughly enjoying themselves after their own ideas of admiring and being admired, loving and being loved. Consequently Burmese courtships are about the pleasantest things in their way which are to be found in all the semi civilized world from Mandalay to May Fair. They have nothing to do with capture, purchase, or dowry; with Welsh bundling or Scotch whistling. They are always nice, generally strictly proper, although not unfrequently accompanied by very serious quarrels, when different gentlemen aspire to the same fair hand.

A Burmese damsel is demure, laughter-loving, and self-reliant. Her manner is graceful and pleasing. She wears a bright silk petticoat, a white jacket, a gold necklace, and has glossy black hair decked with flowers. She often smokes a green cheroot. Of course she has admirers, and she gives them all a fair chance. Every evening she receives a visit from all these young gentlemen; and such is the waywardness of human nature that the same swain will often pay similar visits on the same evening to other young ladies of the same village or township. Thus courtship is always going on, and courting time has been an acknowledged institution from time immemorial.

Here some explanation is necessary. The Burmese evening is divided into three watches—namely, children's bed-time, old folks' bed time, and young folks' bed-time. Children's bed-time is sunset, or shortly afterwards. Courting time begins soon after children's bed-time, and it continues long after old folks' bed-time, which is about nine o'clock. Young folks' bed-time depends a great deal upon the will and pleasure of the young people in question; say about eleven o'clock.

When the hour of courting approaches the young lady trims her little lamp, so that it gleams through the window, and takes her seat upon a mat on the floor. Meantime the young gentlemen have been putting on their best bright silk putzoes, a nondescript garment something between a pair of trousers and a petticoat, have donned their clean white jackets, have tied coloured silk handkerchiefs on their heads in the most approved style, and have turned out altogether in the height of Burmese fashion. They enter, they seat themselves on the mats round the fair one, and then the "chaffing" begins. If a gallant has been unsuccessful in a boat-race, or has tumbled into the water, or has paid too much attention to another damsel, or has been deserted by another damsel, or has made himself ridiculous in any other way, the chances are that his feelings will be hurt before the evening is over. How the lady receives each lover, especially in the presence of other lovers, is more than we can describe. She herself requires considerable attention, and the old people never interfere. Indeed, why should the old folks interfere? The young folks can take care of themselves, and are only doing what they themselves did in the days when they were young.

These evening gatherings are generally very innocent, and the marriages which follow them are generally very happy, although sanctified by no priest, and only held together by the ties of mutual affection or the obligations of civil law. Jealousy, however, is a master passion in Burmah, and if a damsel is too kind to one of her admirers, the chances are that the offending lover is abbred, speared, or shot. Indeed, a jealous rival, who suspects that the object of his affections is alone with another rival, will not unfrequently astonish the happy pair by running a spear through the floor of matting on which they may be reposing, and then there is a regular Burmese row, terminating very seriously sometimes.

This courting time in Burmah is nothing more than a relic of the old Hindoo institution known as the swayamvara, or choice of a husband by a maiden. This swayamvara was once practised by the old military caste in Hindustan, but has long since passed away from the shores of India. No doubt it was one of the Kshatriya customs, which the Buddhists carried with them to Burmah when they were expelled from India by the wars and persecutions of the Brahmans some ten or twelve centuries ago. Thus the world moves on, and doubtless it will be discovered in due time that other old Kshatriya customs may still be found in Burmah. Gambling away a wife, which is often mentioned in Sanskrit tradition, and would be impossible in the India of the present day, has not unfrequently occurred in Burmah.

J. T. W.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S ANNUAL COTTON CIRCULAR.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL SMITH.

Adelaide Buildings, Chapel Street,
Liverpool, 30th Dec.

The past year is one of singular interest to those who study the phenomena of the cotton trade; it has been distinguished by surprising changes in the statistical aspect of the question, and public opinion has undergone alterations as sudden as they were unforeseen.

At the opening of the year the situation might be described as follows:—A great war was raging on the Continent, but there were signs that it was drawing near its close; the American cotton crop was turning out extremely large, but public opinion did not then favour estimates beyond 3½ to 3¾ millions. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was very good, and the consumption large and increasing. Middling Uplands were quoted 8¼d, and fair Dhollerah 6¼d.

During January, February, and March our market drooped heavily under the prodigious out-turn of crop in America. The receipts at the ports were large beyond all expectation, and held on steadily to a far later period than was anticipated. Estimates of the yield in consequence kept rapidly increasing, and we would not be far wrong in saying that in each of these three months the favourite crop guess rose nearly quarter of a million of bales, and by the beginning of April 4¼ millions or over was the favourite estimate. The one favourable feature that partly off-set this was the conclusion of the war between France and Germany by a treaty early in February; but its effect was soon neutralised by the overwhelming supply of cotton that loomed up from America, and early in March the lowest quotations of the year were touched viz. 7d. and 7⅛d. for middling Uplands and Orleans on the spot, and 5¼d. for fair Dhollerah. At that period the importing interest was in a state of extreme depression. Their losses the previous year had been enormous, and it seemed as though a second year would aggravate their woe. The early arrivals from America were losing 1d. per lb., and the feeling was very general that a further fall in prices was imminent. Many looked for 6d for Uplands, and so vast an accumulation of stock that the market would be overloaded all the year; and we may safely allege that not a person in the trade imagined that 10d. for Orleans was within the bounds of possibility.

All through the first quarter of the year Manchester did an excellent business. The decline in cotton produced very little effect there, and when Uplands were at 7d., India cloth fetched 1.d. per lb., and was eagerly contracted for months in advance. Spinners were unusually large importers, and as much of their cotton went direct to them through carriers, it partly escaped our brokers' returns; and thus the deliveries appeared smaller than they should have been, and our stock so much larger. As the year advanced the eagerness of spinners to lay in stocks of cotton increased, and the magnitude of the consumption came more prominently into view; the Continent became a very large buyer, both in our market and in America, and during April there were signs that a bottom had been found for the cotton market; the fluctuations that month were between 7d. and 7⅝d. for middling Uplands. We should add, however, that an immense quantity of stained cotton arrived about this time, and low middling was sold as low as 6½d, and good ordinary at 6d, while inferior Surats were likewise relatively cheap, and middling fair Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee dropped to 5d. per lb; Egyptians were also greatly pressed. That crop exceeded expectation as much as the American one did, and in spite of an excellent trade, fair Egyptian was sold as low as 7⅛d per lb. The month of April was the turning point of the market, but so faint was the movement at first that is was difficult to say for some weeks whether the flood-tide had set in or no. During May, however, all uncertainty on that point vanished; the demand from consumers became exceedingly large, and the export to the Continent was heavy beyond all precedent. It came to be realized that the void caused by the war was greater than had been supposed, and that the absorption of cotton on the Continent would be unparalleled. Attention was called to the astonishing rapidity with which the supply of American cotton was disappearing, and India was sending less than had been expected. Bold operators began to foresee a rise in the autumn, and 9d. for Orleans began to be whispered. An additional and powerful stimulus was also given to the market by very unfavourable weather for the new crop in America. The month was unusually cold and wet, and many of the young plants died, and had to be replanted; and the idea took strong possession of the public mind in America that next crop would be much smaller. Under these varied influences the market advanced ⅞d to 1d during May, closing at 7¾d for middling Uplands, and 6⅛d for fair Dhollerah.

The month of June was one of great and continuous excitement, and an enormous business was transacted both on the spot and to arrive. The accounts of the growing crop came worse and worse from America; the weather was so bad that the plant was alleged to be "killed out" over large tracts of country, and the Agricultural Bureau published a report not only confirming the bad appearance of the crop, but adding the important information that 15 per cent less land was under culture. The excitement in the American markets was tremendous, and prices rapidly ran up till 21 cents for middling was touched in New York, against 14 cents three months before, and the astonishing spectacle was seen of the shipment of a few hundred bales from Liverpool back to New York! Immense orders came over from America to buy in our market; and to add to the buoyancy, a strong impression grew up that our stock was much over-rated, which was more than confirmed by stock-taking on 30th June, when a deficiency of 183,000 bales was discovered, the total being only 718,000 bales, against the maximum of 994,000 bales, touched on the 4th May. The advance for the month was 1d per lb, and middling Uplands closed at 8¾d, and fair Dhollerah 7⅛d per lb.

July opened with continued excitement, and during the first ten days a further rise of ⅝d occurred, the highest point touched being 9⅛d for Uplands, and 7¾d for fair Dhollerah, but ¼d more was paid for distant delivery and shipment. This marked the culminating point of our market for a considerable time. A period of good weather occurred in America, and crop prospects became brighter. Consumers being largely stocked, held off, and for several weeks bought sparingly. Manchester showed signs of distress under the rapid advance in the raw material; most of the profit had by this time disappeared, and some departments, such as cloth for India, were positively losing money. The market wore a heavy tone till the middle of August, and middling Uplands fell to 8¼d, and fair Dhollerah to 6¾d.

From this point a reaction set in, less favourable accounts again came from America, the Bureau persisted in putting forward very low estimates of crop, spinners re-entered the market, and Manchester showed more ability to cope with the advance than had been expected. A large business was done, which carried our market to 9½d for Uplands and 7⅛d for fair Dhollerah, by the first week in September. All through that month most gloomy accounts were received of the appearance of the growing crop in America, and the very small receipts of new cotton at the ports proved that it was at least very late. Confidence in a high range of prices kept strengthening, and a heavy business was brought on in Manchester, not so much from the healthy requirements of foreign markets, as from the belief in a prolonged scarcity of the raw material. The feeling culminated in a prodigious business on the first week of October, when 183,000 bales were sold, and the price advanced to 9⅞d for middling Uplands, and 7⅞d for fair Dhollerah. During the remainder of that month a pretty sharp reaction took place, a spell of good picking weather occurred in America, and prices reacted ⅞d per lb, 9¼d being touched for Uplands, and 7d for fair Dhollerah. Surats were especially depressed, under a large import, and surprise was felt at the reluctance shown by the trade to use them freely. Little change occurred till the middle of November, the prevailing feeling was one of dulness, the weaving department was so bad, that some futile attempts at short time were made at Blackburn and the neighbourhood; elaborate statements were also published, to show that the invisible supply of cotton was so great, that even a crop of 3 millions would not create a famine next year, and the opinion became general in Liverpool that the highest point of the season had been passed. Manchester, however, about this time, surprised every one by its remarkable strength. Large purchases were quietly made there, and spinners came under heavy engagements, which brought them freely into our market, and from the middle of November till the end of the year, the trade have bought largely, their average takings in the last seven weeks being 70,000 bales per week, and prices reached 10d for middling Uplands, both on the spot and to arrive, and 7¾d for fair Dhollerah, by the middle of December.

The large receipts at the American ports for the past fortnight have had a quietening effect on the market, and some anxiety was felt to know the result of stock-taking yesterday. Most people looked for a considerable excess, as it was known that spinners had resold largely of their purchases during the past half year, and these resales are often not accounted for. The result showed 85,000 bales of excess over estimate, of which 60,000 bales were of American cotton, and the total stock was 567,000 bales, against 378,000 bales last year. The effect on the market was inconsiderable, and it closed dull at 9⅞d to 10d, and 10⅛d to 10⅜d for middling Uplands and Orleans on the spot, 7⅝d for fair Dhollerah, and American to arrive at 9 13-16d and 10⅛d for Uplands and Orleans.

We are glad to be able to state that the manufacturing industry of Lancashire has been, upon the whole, highly profitable during the past year. The first six months was the most satisfactory period; all departments of the trade were then paying remarkably well. The cheapness of the raw material had a most beneficial effect, and substantial progress was made in repairing the inroads which nine years of miserable trade had made upon the capital of the district. The price of average India cloth fluctuated most of the time between 13d and 13½d per lb, against an average of about 7¾d for middling Upland, showing a margin of 5½d to 6d per lb between cotton and cloth; and some other departments of the trade were even more prosperous.

During the second half of the year trade was much less profitable. The great rise in cotton was very feebly responded to by cloth, and the margin of 5½d to 6d in the early part of the year was gradually reduced to 4d per lb, at which it now stands, taking Indian cloth as our basis. This is quite below the cost of production, and it has stripped large departments of the trade of all profit, and placed others in a position of serious loss. It must be observed, however, that the weaving department has suffered far more than the spinning. Upon the latter there is as yet no loss, but speaking generally a moderate return on the capital employed, while weaving is generally being carried on at a serious loss. In most cases the two branches are combined, and upon the entire result the loss is not large, but on manufacturing pure and simple, as it is largely carried on about Blackburn, the loss has been so heavy for several months past that many failures are anticipated unless matters improve.

There are, however, large departments that are still highly profitable, in particular the fine spinning trade, which has had uninterrupted prosperity all the year, and has, if possible, been better in the second half than the first. The abundance and cheapness of Egyptian cotton has assisted this not a little, but the main cause has been the strength of the consumptive demand, which has been quite unprecedented, and still shows no sign of abatement. Speaking generally, the profits of spinning increase as the numbers rise, and above No. 40's the trade is good; while below that No. it is doing little more than covering cost.

We may remark, further, that the home trade department has been much better than the India and China department. Much of the strength of Manchester has arisen from the excellent home demand, caused by the high wages and good employment prevailing all over the kingdom, and this department still keeps healthy; but the news from the Eastern markets has been extremely disappointing for many months, the goods shipped early in the year, when cotton was 2d to 3d lower than it is now, are barely covering cost; and the great rise that has taken place generally in cotton values on this side has not met the faintest response in the East, and, indeed, the China markets are much lower now than at the beginning of the year, with every sign of being at last fairly overdone. If we were to look merely at the Eastern trade, it would be impossible to understand the strength of Manchester, for in former years, it was that department that gave tone to the whole market; but of late the home and nearer markets have relatively increased in importance, and that to such an extent as to overshadow somewhat the Eastern demand. It would be unwise, however, to forget that this important element of strength is wanting in Manchester at present, and, speaking generally, we rather fear that the trade doing of late is somewhat forced in its character, and is based more upon the expected scarcity and dearness of the raw material than upon real consumptive requirements.

The consumption of Great Britain has increased in a remarkable manner during the past year, the deliveries show the very large average of 62,000 bales, against 54,000 bales last year, but no doubt the trade hold much larger stocks, allowing them a surplus of 100,000 bales, the consumption of the year must have been 63,000 bales per week, of which no less than 35,000 were American cotton.

This is an unexampled increase of one year over another, considering that last year, was one of full consumption, no short time being worked. Undoubtedly a large addition has been made to the machine power of England the past year. The late factory returns confirm this, and from these returns, and private enquiries made, we incline to the belief that the consuming power of Great Britain has increased 10 to 15 per cent in the last two years, and we would now put the full consuming capacity with *cheap cotton* and *profitable trade*, at 62,000 bales per week, including 35,000 bales of American cotton, but we should say, with dear cotton and unprofitable trade, 58,000 bales would be a sufficient estimate.

It is surprising how this increase of spindle power has been gained, considering that no great addition has been made to the mills in the past two years—perhaps not many more have been built than those burned down; it would seem that much unappropriated space previously existed in the mills, which has now been filled with machinery, and also much old and useless metal has been replaced with new. The demand for machinery is still strong, and the makers are deeply under contract, and therefore we conclude that the consuming power will increase further during the coming year, though we believe most of the addition will be for fine spinning, which does not involve a large consumption of cotton. Besides the general tendency of the trade is to produce higher numbers, and therefore we do not expect that the deliveries will be so large as last year. Probably if cotton keeps dear, they may be considerably less, and this will be more apparent if spinners part with the large stocks they now hold. As already observed the consumption will depend very much upon the price of cotton, and we consider that the difference between 8d and 10d, as an average price, would imply a difference of at least 4,000 bales per week in the amount spun up.

The Money Market during the past year has been extremely easy, with the rate of discount ruling nearly all the time between 2 and 3 per cent; there was but one interval of comparative stringency, when the rate was pushed up to 5 per cent at the beginning of October; this was caused by a large export of bullion to Germany in connection with the payment of the French indemnity, which temporarily reduced the resources of the Bank of England. For some time there was a good deal of anxiety in London, as it was known that continuous heavy payments had to be made by France to Germany for one or two years to come, and it was thought that these would affect severely the London Money Market. This feeling has passed away, however, in a great measure; the resources of the Bank have greatly increased, and there is again a plethora of capital in London, with the Bank rate at 3 per cent; and it does not appear as though these international payments would have an important influence. The prosperity of British trade is causing a rapid accumulation of capital, and the desire to find investment has pushed up the price of all securities enormously during the year; railway stocks in particular have risen in a remarkable degree, and the natural consequence of this abundance of capital is beginning to be seen in the launching of many new companies. Some people are apprehensive that we will soon have a repetition of the company mania that ended in the terrible collapse of 1866, but we do not think the time for such inflation has yet come. The public are still alive to the danger arising from rash investments, and we think it will take some years to beget that reckless frame of mind which leads to panics.

We anticipate monetary ease for some time to come, but we must also remember that we pay for our imports, especially cotton and corn, a much higher price than last year, and that implies sooner or later a withdrawal of bullion from the country and higher rates of interest.

In treating of the prospects of our market for the coming year, we are happy to be relieved from the necessity of discussing the state of foreign politics. For many years we have either had great wars to disturb the course of trade, or heavy thunder-clouds on the horizon which a trifling incident might at any moment cause to explode. We believe that both Europe and America have now attained a degree of stable equilibrium unknown in this generation, and we look hopefully forward to a long period of peace—admitting, nevertheless, that no millennium is possible while millions of men are trained to the art of war.

We can, therefore, deal with the question of future price exclusively on the ground of supply and demand. The circumstances under which we open the year are just the reverse of those that prevailed a twelve month ago. We then expected an enormous crop in America, now we expect a small one; the world was then very bare of both cotton and goods, now we hold fair stocks of cotton, and the large production of the past year has fully supplied the markets with goods; prices were then nearly 2d. per lb. lower than they are now, and yet tending rapidly downwards, now they are supported with great firmness at the high elevation, and till the last few days the feeling was strongly in favour of a further advance; at this time last year the future was discounted with a high degree of caution, now it is looked at through the medium of sanguine expectation. We think in these facts which we have enumerated will be found reason for inculcating extra prudence in forecasting the future.

The great subject of controversy for several months past has been the size of the American crop. We have already fully referred to the changes of opinion on this point, and we must add that even now there is remarkable diversity of views. We find the best authorities in America differing to the extent of half a million of bales, for we should say that the estimates of reliable men range all the way from 3 to 3½ millions. Looking merely to the large scale of receipts at the moment, we should say that the higher estimate was nearer the mark, but remembering, on the other hand, that the Agricultural Bureau reports 15 per cent. less land under culture, and knowing beyond all doubt that the season has been a poor one, and the yield per acre vastly below that of last year, we should feel inclined rather to lean towards the smaller one. Our present bias on the whole is for a crop of about 3¼ millions, or *say fully a million bales* below the last one.

The first impression is that so vast a deficit as this will create an extreme scarcity, and many think it will lead to a decided advance in price, but several countervailing circumstances have to be considered. Spinners all over the world are unusually well supplied, the actual stock in the three great European depots Liverpool, London, and Havre—is 370,000 bales above last year. The amount coming from India is much larger, and, at the high scale of prices ruling, we expect to draw from that country a large additional supply compared with last year. Altogether, from one source and another, we believe that an American crop of 3¼ millions will admit of a full consumption of cotton throughout the season, and without reducing stocks inconveniently low at any period; but it will require that spinners part with the surplus stocks they now hold, and that the consumption be thrown *far more largely* upon East India cotton. The strength of our market lies in the fact that a disproportionate consumption of American cotton has taken place this past year; for it is impossible to see how so large a consumption *of that class* can be fed this coming year out of a crop of less then 3¼ millions of bales. This we freely admit: the actual consumption of American cotton in Europe and America the past twelve months must have been nearly 4 millions of bales, at one time last year we think it was 40,000 bales per week in this country alone, the question is how will this consumption be cut down to 3¼ millions of bales during the coming year.* Our own spinners show an unusual reluctance to substitute short stapled cotton; though the margin of price is much larger than usual between American and Surat they adhere tenaciously to the former. We suspect that this cause will operate during the ensuing year (though with perhaps lessened force if trade becomes worse) and that spinners will only be drawn on to Surat cotton by great relative cheapness; but on the Continent we anticipate a far larger consumption of the cheaper material and a much smaller demand for American. Continental spinners always avoid high-priced cotton, and we have no doubt they will take much less of the American supply this year, leaving us the lion's share of the crop. We further expect that at the high prices ruling America will be completely drained at the end of the season. No stocks will be left either in the depots or in the hands of their spinners, and all this extra supply will find its way to England. When these considerations are taken into account, we do not expect that any alarming reduction will need to be made in the consumption of American cotton, but only a moderate readjustment, which will be brought about imperceptibly as the year goes on.

The fact of starting the year at 10d instead of 8d is a great incentive to economy, and if such a price is maintained throughout the season, we will be surprised if the supply is not found to lengthen out beyond expectation, just as last year the low prices ruling caused an absorption beyond expectation.

We must further remember that the great void caused by the war on the Continent has been fully filled up, even to repletion, this past year. We estimate the extra demand thus caused at not less than 300,000 bales, and this large item may be struck out of the requirements of the world for the coming year.

But in looking to the distant future we attach most importance of all to the influence that the next American crop will have on the markets of the world. The planters will have an extraordinary inducement to sow largely the coming season; they are reaping an unprecedented profit from this crop. We have good grounds for believing that the actual cost is not over 12 to 14 cents per lb delivered at the ports; and they are getting 18 to 20 cents, or 50 per cent profit. No crop since the war has been grown so economically; and as provisions are very cheap in the south we expect a very great increase of area to be planted, and should the crop get a favourable start we may be sure that Europe will be treated to enormous estimates of future yield.

The experience of last season, on this point, is most instructive. As early as May and June the past crop receded from view, and all eyes were fixed on the coming one, and at the very time when the abundant supply should have over-weighted the market the prospect of a short crop succeeding rendered it wholly inoperative. We may in the same way see the influence of this short crop neutralized in the summer and autumn, if public opinion should run upon large figures for the following one. It may be said it is absurd to forecast next crop long before it is put into the ground. We attempt no prediction, but merely point out possibilities; indeed, looking at the past year, we might almost call them probabilities. One point it is most important to bear in mind—the present price of cotton is much above the cost of production, and there is always danger in this. We reckon that 8d for middling Uplands in Liverpool would now—taking one year with another—remunerate the planter fairly, so that we are this year paying 25 per cent above the natural price. This of itself is a strong reason for enforcing caution.

The feeling in America is at present very sanguine, as is shown by the excessive price paid for future delivery, and we may therefore conclude that small receipts are expected in the spring months. This may for a time give strength to our market, for we confess we are apprehensive that the crop will turn out disappointingly small; and if in February and March there should be an immense falling off in receipts, causing our visible supply of American cotton to be one-third less than last year, it is by no means impossible that higher prices than the present may be reached for a time. We consider that this is the only ground upon which an advance in our market can be predicated; but if, on the other hand, receipts hold on tolerably well, and we reach the planting season without any cause for excitement, we should say that all chance of a serious rise is gone, for afterwards the controlling influence will be the expectation of next crop; the next two or three months will be critical for spinners, but after that we lean to the expectation of lower rather than higher prices.

Egyptian cotton however stands in a different position. It has long ruled far cheaper relatively than American, and this, combined with the exceptional goodness of the fine spinning trade, has developed a vast increase of consumption. At Bolton there is a great extension of consuming power in progress, and elsewhere spinners of American are trying to substitute Egyptian cotton, and go on to finer counts of yarn. The last Egyptian crop, large as it was, entirely disappeared, only 15,000 bales remaining in stock here before the new crop arrived. The present crop is believed to be rather less than the last, and it has to meet a great increase of consumption, and we conclude that, as the year advances, Egyptian cotton must rise considerably above the price of American, and there may, at times, be inconvenient scarcity. The great expansion of the fine spinning trade makes it imperative that the crops in Egypt should be rapidly increased, for no other cotton can be substituted on any large scale for the long and strong stapled sort that comes from that country.

Smith, Edwards & Co.,
Cotton Brokers.

P.S. for India, 4th January, 1872, p.m.—The market opened after the holidays with a buoyant tone, and reduced estimates of the American crop, together with a heavy advance in America, have led during the last two days to great excitement here. The sales to-day have been 25,000 bales, and we close at an advance of ¼d in Surats, and ¼d in American since last week, on the spot, and ⅜d in American to arrive. Surats go slowly into consumption, and have been comparatively dull of sale. Some transactions have taken place in new crop, to arrive, and the closing quotations are 8¼d for March-April, machine-ginned Broach, and 8¼d for New Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee.

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* Calling the crop 3¼ millions, we allow quarter of a million to be drawn from the surplus stocks of European spinners and for additional imports before Christmas next year.

THE STEAM SHIPPING TRADE.

The year just closed has been in many respects remarkable in connection with the Steam Shipping Trade. The activity in the construction of new steam vessels has been so great, that an unprecedented addition has been made to the amount of tonnage previously existing, and the carrying capacity of the British Mercantile Steam Navy has been enormously increased. This animation in the building trade has been maintained, notwithstanding some adverse tendencies, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have retarded it—in spite of a large increase in the price of material, added to a very disturbed and excited feeling in this particular branch of labour, as well as the vicissitudes and uncertainty which during the year have been experienced in the money market. Although the supply of tonnage has been thus largely increased, its value has augmented in a still greater degree, and has more than kept pace with the rise in price which the higher value of both material and labour would naturally have caused; so that, under ordinary circumstances, steamship owners may fairly congratulate themselves that their property is more valuable now than it was this time last year. The building yards are at this moment full of orders, and many of them have employment in hand for 12 months to come. It remains to be seen whether the enormous increase in steam tonnage is more than is necessary to meet the rapidly growing commercial requirements of the world. In spite of some doubtless well-meant prophetic warnings, there is no appearance yet of the supply having overtaken the demand. The carrying trade of the world is rapidly being transferred from sailing vessels to steam, but there seems no reason to apprehend that the maritime interests of the country will suffer by the change; and although a large number of steam vessels have been, and are still being, built for foreign orders, they will, for the most part, be employed in opening up new trades abroad. The freight market has, on the whole, been well maintained throughout the year. At the opening of the Baltic season great activity prevailed, and unusually high rates for grain were obtained; and although a reaction ensued, yet at the close of the season freights recovered almost to the tone with which the trade opened. From the North American grain ports high freights for steam tonnage have been given. From the East throughout the year the rates of freight homewards for produce have been well maintained, and there is every prospect of their continuing to be so. In the Spanish ore trades there has been wonderful development, and the demand for suitable steamers has been very great, and is still increasing. Great activity has also prevailed in the Coasting and short Continental trades, so that there has been little difficulty in finding suitable employment for vessels of all sizes.—*Alfred Brett and Co.'s Circular*, Jan. 1.

Maravilla Cocoa.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says in "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1/8 do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d. do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
„ demand	1s. 11 5/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11 5/8d. do.
On Paris demand	1s. 11 1/2d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 11 1/2d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 25th January 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows:—

Mango Chutney, in	Bottles	Lime Pickle, in	Bottles
Mild ditto	ditto	Nepaul Chilly	ditto
Cashmere ditto	ditto	Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz.	bottles
Bengal ditto	ditto	Tapp Sauce, in	pints
Madras ditto	ditto	Mango Pickle, in	jar
Lucknow ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto	keg
Curry Powder	ditto	Mango Preserves, in	jars
Ditto Paste	ditto	Guava Jelly, in	pots
Mullagatawny ditto	ditto	Mango ditto	ditto
Mango Fruit	ditto	Roselle ditto	ditto
Ripe Mango	ditto	Mango Jam	ditto
Pineapple	ditto	China Preserves of all sorts,	&c.
Mango Pickle	ditto	&c.	&c.

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants fo Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq., and
Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615-8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,093,344-18-6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £34,37,750-15-4 of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit... ... „ 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.................................. £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £126,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
Medical Referee.
Dr. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.
Attendance from 9 till 11 a.m.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments, in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from Amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Founded, A.D. 1844.

Head Office—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Bombay Agent:—T. F. PUNNETT, Bruce Lane.
Medical Referee:—SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

The entire Profits are divided amongst the Holders of Participating Policies.

Profits on Participating Policies can be applied first in extinguishing the Premiums, and then in making the Policies payable during the life-time of the Assured.

The lives of Parsee and Eurasian gentlemen are accepted at European Civilian Rates.

All necessary Forms and other requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances and the Rates of Premium may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT, Agent.
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, December 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.
Chief Office.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
Board of Direction.
President—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.
Auditors.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS
Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. of 1866.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.
A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.
Consulting Actuary.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Vice-President Institute of Actuaries.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Directors.
R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.
Medical Adviser.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital
Policy-holders' Auditor.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.
Bankers
The NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.
Solicitors.
Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER.
Secretary.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S POLICIES AS FAMILY PROVISION OR BUSINESS SECURITY, BY THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED AT ANY TIME, IS UNIMPEACHABLE.

Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.
Branch Office, 1 Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICES.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Ex WALAMO,
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BEST GRUYERE CHEESE,
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.
BOTH THE ABOVE ARE IN CUT.
WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
VIRGINIA RETURNS,
AND
LATAKIA.
J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

HEWER AND GOLLAN,
PRACTICAL TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS, &c.,
2, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
(Opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office.)

TAILORING in all its branches.
GENTLEMEN'S own materials made up.
ORDERS from Outstations, accompanied with Remittance, receive careful and prompt attention.
GENTLEMEN within the Fort waited on at their own Houses or Offices.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
Branch—SIMLA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.
Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.
Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
—— by all Dealers throughout the World.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)
CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.
UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, as the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home, at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.